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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to	8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 „	to	10.00 „	„ 10 „
10.00 „	to	11.00 „	„ 15 „
11.30 „	to	12.45 p.m.	„ 15 „
12.45 p.m.	to	1.15 „	„ 10 „
1.15 „	to	1.45 „	„ 15 „
1.45 „	to	2.15 „	„ 10 „
2.15 „	to	5.00 „	„ 15 „
5.00 „	to	8.00 „	„ 10 „

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.

9.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.			
8.00 „	to	10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 „	to	11.00 „	„ 10 „
11.30 „	to	12.00 noon	„ 15 „
12.00 noon	to	1.00 p.m.	„ 10 „
1.00 p.m.	to	5.30 „	„ 15 „
5.30 „	to	6.00 „	„ 10 „
6.00 „	to	6.30 „	„ 15 „
6.30 „	to	8.00 „	„ 10 „

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow. p.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.	7.25		8.35		3.20			
SHEK LUNG	dep.	8.40		11.10		4.35			
Shum Chun	dep.	10.25	8.05	4.20	11.45	6.20	5.30	5.30	6.05
Sheung Shui	dep.	—	8.13	4.27	11.53	—	5.37	6.20	6.11
Fanling	dep.	—	8.15	4.41	11.55	—	5.40	6.40	6.13
Taipo Market	dep.	—	8.25	4.52	12.06	—	5.49	6.48	6.18
Taipo	dep.	—	8.32	4.59	12.11	—	5.53	6.51	6.23
Shatin	dep.	—	8.44	5.12	12.24	—	6.05	—	—
Yaumati	dep.	—	8.55	5.28	12.36	—	6.15	—	—
Hung Hom	dep.	—	9.03	5.33	12.42	—	6.20	7.10	6.45
KOWLOON	arr.	11.05	9.05	5.35	12.45	7.00	6.22		

Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays Excepted. Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays only.

UP TRAINS.

Stations		No. 4 Local. a.m.	*No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 14 Local. p.m.	No. 16 Local. p.m.	*No. 18 Through Express. p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	No. 22 Local. p.m.
Car Ferry leave	H.K.	6.35	7.55	8.15	10.15	1.15	1.35	2.35	5.05	6.35
KOWLOON	dep.	6.50	8.05	9.20	10.33	1.25	1.50	3.50	5.15	6.50
Hung Hom	dep.	6.54	—	9.25	10.38	1.32	—	—	5.22	6.54
Yaumati	dep.	7.00	—	9.33	10.40	1.38	—	—	5.27	6.59
Shatin	dep.	7.11	—	9.50	10.53	1.49	—	—	5.33	7.11
Taipo	dep.	7.23	—	10.02	11.04	2.01	2.21	—	5.44	7.24
Taipo Market	dep.	7.27	—	10.15	11.08	2.05	2.25	—	5.48	7.27
Fanling	dep.	7.37	—	10.25	11.17	2.14	2.34	—	5.57	7.37
Sheung Shui	dep.	7.40	—	10.35	11.20	2.18	2.39	—	6.02	7.40
Shum Chun	arr.	7.45	—	—	11.25	2.23	2.41	—	6.07	7.45
	dep.	—	8.50	11.00	—	—	—	5.35	—	—
SHEK LUNG	dep.	—	10.35	2.25	—	—	—	5.33	—	—
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	arr.	—	11.45	4.50	—	—	—	6.42	—	—

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* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui to allow First-Class Passengers to alight, on Notice being given to the guard.

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		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	9.20	11.25	3.50		Shataukok	dep. 10.00	1.20	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.15	12.20	3.50		Fanling	arr. 11.00	2.20	6.00

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SPECIAL APPEAL to Britons overseas for £50,000

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Missionary Societies of all denominations are co-operating.

Consignments are now entering Palestine and goods stored in Egypt will continue to be poured into the country as further access is obtained. Relief will be given to all Christian, Jew and Arab alike—according to their need.

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THE SWATOW BATTLE.

SUCCESS OF THE SOUTHERN TROOPS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, December 14th.

THE SWATOW BATTLE.

As far as we know the complicated events of the past few days, the fighting between the Northern and Southern troops has ended at Swatow, and the more than evident conclusion is that the Southerners have won, as they have, we understand, done all along the line. The retreat of the Northerners, with guns, ammunition and baggage, was fairly orderly without betraying any sign of having suffered defeat. The officers went on board the gunboats, followed by the soldiers. On the whole, the offensive on every big occasion was taken by the Cantonese troops, although in one or two instances there was something like a retreat on the part of the Cantonese, owing to lack of ammunition. They, however, outwitted and outmatched their opponents.

The battle round about Swatow was severely contested. It has lasted from the early hours of last Monday morning till this Friday afternoon. During these days business in Swatow has been practically at a standstill. Most firms have put the shutters up. The inhabitants on the landward side of the town have been subjected to the fire of the Southern troops. It is strange that although many houses were hit by bullets no serious casualties have been reported among non-combatants. The battle was waged at a distance of a mile-and-half from Swatow proper. The guns of the Northern troops were directed away from the town, while those of the Southern troops were directed towards it. Foreign, as well as native, houses were damaged.

The Southerners, unlike the Northerners, used no heavy artillery. Had they done so, the damage to Swatow would have been costly. During last night a heavy gun was fired at regular intervals from a cruiser in the offing. The Northerners used searchlights, which, I understand, annoyed the Southern men by showing them up in the darkness when making their sallies. In daylight they could take cover very well indeed. Notwithstanding all the heavy and continuous fighting, it is believed that the total casualties on both sides have not been heavy. The Northern troops have lost more owing to their methods of warfare. They deploy during the daytime in the open, which the Southerners never do.

The Swatow Consular Body have, we believe, done excellent service in keeping the belligerents at some distance from the town and in hastening the conclusion of the battle, and have probably succeeded in securing a safe departure for the Northern troops who fought in the immediate neighbourhood of Swatow.

What the fate of Chhau An is we have not yet learned. A battle was hotly contested there for several days. It has been taken for granted that defeat or victory at Chhau An would determine a like result at Swatow. From this we conclude that the Chhau An battle has gone in favour of the Southerners and that the Northerners have capitulated. I think their retreat was well-nigh impossible, because they were surrounded by the Cantonese, who greatly outnumbered them. The Cantonese officers have behaved hitherto with moderation, and we hope to hear of the favourable treatment of the vanquished by the victors. Both belligerents are said to have treated the inhabitants well, excepting cases where orange-groves had been destroyed, and those who remonstrated are said to have been roughly dealt with.

The damage to private property by the heavy guns is not known, but big shells have penetrated the walls of the Anglo-Chinese College, and, as the College was fired upon in open daylight it indicates a certain amount of carelessness on the part of the Northern troops. While a good deal of fighting took place in the vicinity of the school, at no time did the Southerners make use of the school buildings.

The strategy displayed appears to have been more scientific on the part of the Southerners. This may be owing to the fact that their geographical knowledge was *more accurate*. They were able at an early period of the fight to sever the connection between Swatow and Chhan An by cutting the railway and, of course, the telegraph wires. General Mok had the misfortune to have under his command Southern men whose sentiments were favourable to the Cantonese and whom he could not, therefore, trust. Thus his fighting force was much depleted. Among his officers, too, there were defections. The fighting has ended so far disastrously for him.

Swatow harbour was crowded with refugees to-day. Boatloads were seen departing, carrying with them their goods and chattels. They looked pitiable objects, for it began to rain rather heavily. Now it appears that, with a little more patience, they might have remained quietly and peaceably in their homes and saved the big sums of money they were forced to pay for boats.

Throughout the day it was remarked that the hopes of the Northern troops were high; on the other hand, observers noted evidence of a very extraordinary and panicky feeling. On some of the jetties and piers several couples of soldiers (Northern) marched up and down with loaded rifles, and when any sampan crossed a certain invisible line these soldiers fired upon them. The shooting was bad, I must say, for I do not think that one was hit, although the target was an easy one. That the cartridges were blank I can deny, for I saw the poor boatmen "duck" and the bullets strike the water, for the sea was calm. One could not fathom the reason for this strange proceeding, but we learned afterwards that no sampans were allowed to leave the harbour in case they should bring back Southern soldiers. After all, therefore, there was a military reason for their

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

TRADE OF HONGKONG.

The following statistics have been taken from the fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce:—

OPIUM.

The stocks on December 13th were 290 chests of Patna, 103 chests of Benares, 135½ chests of Malwa and 80 of Persian and Turkish. Seventy-five chests of Persian and Turkish were imported during the interval from November 29th. None was exported. In uncertified Benares opium the balance of stocks on December 13th was 21 chests of Patna and 240 chests of Benares. During the preceding fortnight 25 chests of Benares were imported, and seven chests of Patna and 27 chests of Benares were boiled by Government opium monopoly.

EXPORTS.

Buying quotations for Feathers A.A.A. and N.N. are $17.50 and $16.50 per picul respectively. Outside of these two classes there has been no change in the market. There is nothing doing in Ginger, no business in Galangal and only a small business in Cassia Oil. The market in Wood Oil is firm. There is nothing doing in Gall Nuts.

IMPORTS.

The fortnight has shown a quiet market for Cotton Yarn, with little business put through; 10s and 12s, being in somewhat short supply, are steady, but 20s have declined by $8/10. Quotations are:—

No. 10s at $140/178. No. 12s at $185/192. No. 20s at $185/218. Arrivals 3,700 bales. Sales 2,000 bales. Shipments *nil*. Unsold stock 7,000 bales. Bargains 17,000 bales. The Woollens market is stagnant. In Raw Cottons the values of China Staple have appreciated to $50/60 per picul and a small business has been transacted, while Indian Cotton is nominally quoted at $50/54. There is no new business to report in the Metal Market except a small sale of Steel Rods at $13.50 per picul January/February shipment. Tinplates locally are much firmer. Stocks are becoming exhausted, and are unlikely to be replaced for some time. The trade in Yellow Metal is nominal. There is no change in Petroleum Products. The Sugar Market is steady. It is considered inadvisable to quote for Coal. The Flour market is dull. The stock is about 250,000 sacks. Quotations are:—American Patent, $4.65 per sack; Japanese 2nd Patent, $2.95 per sack; Japanese 3rd Patent, $2.90 per sack; Japanese Straight, $3 per sack; Shanghai Flour, $3.05; and Australian Flour, $3.34 per sack.

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seeming madness. The general feeling to-night is that we can breathe and sleep in comfort and blessed quietness!

December 15th.

Swatow is now in the hands of the Southerners.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, December 12th.

Rifle shots, and the report of heavy guns on Monday gave the indications of the gravity of the situation. No sooner had the infernal fire during the whole of that day been moderated than it again increased in intensity, from 6 p.m. till 2 a.m. the next day. After that it died down. Yesterday there was fierce and renewed artillery fire from the four points of operations, bullets (and probably pieces of shrapnel, too) flying in all directions in the city and around Kialat.

On Thursday a heavy engagement took place near Chaochowfoo, where the fighting is still going on, and it was reported that the Cantonese troops were defeated by the Northerners under General Mok. The Southerners expect strong reinforcements, and when these arrive a decisive battle will ensue.

There is an exodus of the villagers, principally from the district of Kialat. Many have gone to Hongkong. As a result of the reckless firing by the troops, bullets round their way into several residential quarters quite outside the scope of the military operations. Some inadvertently gained entrance into the A.P.Co.'s installation (in Kialat), and the manager there narrowly escaped being hit.

One night while watching the reckless cannonading from my verandah an unexpected bullet flew past me.

It is reported that General Mok's troops declared that, in the event of defeat, they would set fire to the place. Several villages are already smouldering. There is a Japanese destroyer in port to protect the foreigners. Shipping is much interrupted for the time being. Ships, both inward and outward bound, are unable to load or unload, and no cargo boats and labour are available.

LATER.

During the night of the 12th inst., the Cantonese troops launched six desperate attacks on the forts at Kialat but were repulsed with some losses. Early next morning, they again attacked violently and this time the Northern forces were unable to withstand them. On the same day a cruiser and a gunboat opened fire on the forts in question, and the shelling ceased after some hours of ineffective practice. The Northern troops evacuated Swatow secretly between the night of the 13th and the morning of the 14th, leaving behind a plentiful supply of rice and military necessaries. The Northern troops boarded the gunboats and sailed out of the harbour—whither no one knows. Wholesale and retail looting reigned supreme, and was participated in by General Mok's deserters. These deserters are a motley crowd. Some wear grey uniforms, some wear rags, some are hatless and others have hats of different patterns. They entry of proper Cantonese forces took place yesterday afternoon, when a Japanese cruiser arrived and marines were landed to safeguard foreign interests and property.

Last night, a big fire occurred in the city, and numerous houses were destroyed. Some say the looters were responsible for this.

At present the place is quiet, but the shops are still closed.

DANGER OF BEING TOO CONSERVATIVE.

RELIGION MUST BE APPLIED NOT THEORETICAL.

SERMON BY THE REV. A. COPLEY MOYLE.

The Rev. A. Copley Moyle, who has just returned to the Colony from leave in England, preached at St. John's Cathedral yesterday morning. Taking as his text the words: "The faith which was once for all delivered unto the Saints" and "Building up yourselves on your most holy faith, praying in the Holy Ghost" (Jude 3 and 20), he said:—

The words of the texts bring before us a twofold aspect of the Christian faith which it is well for us to remember. "The faith once for all delivered to the Saints," this shows us that there is an unchangeable foundation on which the Christian faith stands now in the 20th century as it stood in the first. Human nature is very much the same to-day as it was in the days of Pontius Pilate; it has the same needs, the same weaknesses, the same sins, it has the same need of a saviour from sin, the same joy in hearing of the love of God, the same need of the power of the Holy Spirit to overcome temptation and lead us into the way of peace, the same yearning for peace and joy which can only be satisfied by Jesus Himself.

But there is a danger of our being too conservative in our religion, of our opposing new aspects of truth just because they are new, and so we shall do well to bear always in mind the lesson of the "building up yourselves." On the unchangeable foundation of the Catholic faith the Holy Spirit of God is gradually leading men into all truth. But we must not mistake the customs and interpretations of any one age for the Christian faith. When St. Jude speaks of "the faith once for all delivered to the saints" he does not wish us to understand that the faith was completely understood by those who first received it. It was not till some centuries after the faith had been delivered that the logical outcome of the teaching of Jesus and his apostles about God's nature found expression in the creed which we generally call "The Nicene." Just as a student who has been well instructed in the principles and practice of astronomy and has the key which opens to him the knowledge of the stars, will find new facts, new constellations, new phenomena gradually revealing themselves to his careful and painstaking search, so the Christian revelation has given us a knowledge of God and His character and His love for men which will gradually lead us to see new truth about God and about ourselves.

A student who, after some years' study, has acquired a knowledge of the French language would not think he knew all that the language had to teach him. He would feel that he was only at the beginning of what the language had to teach him. He had acquired certain facts which would not change, rules of grammar, words, and so on, but he had yet to reap the rich harvest which his knowledge of the language would give him in the realms of literature and romance, of philosophy, and history, and every branch of knowledge. So the Christian who has learned the faith "once for all delivered to the Saints" must not suppose that he can understand God or explain all the secrets of the universe. He must not suppose that what he knows of God is the sum total of all that man will ever know of the Divine Omnipotence. He need not think that Christian faith had reached its zenith in the first century or the middle ages of the Reformation or even in the 19th century. Christianity is still growing and expanding. The words of Christ and his apostles are seen in every age to have fresh meaning and to be capable of new application. We are still far from having plumbed the depths of the knowledge which Christ has shown us, and it may well be that we shall not grasp the fulness of the Christian revelation till the intellect of every nation has been brought to bear upon it. That alone would be a reason which ought to make every Christian earnest in helping missions. It needs the spiritual intelligence of the Hindu to fathom some of the deeper writings of the Apostles. The late Bishop Westcott suggested that we should never fully understand St. John's Gospel till India was converted. Let us, then, be prepared to welcome new aspects of truth from whatever source they come, and let us not fall into the snare which has so often proved the undoing of religion, *i.e.*, the habit of looking upon all new ideas as heresies and new practices as criminal innovations. The truth is so great that we can only see a part of it at a time, and therefore when someone else sees a part of it which we have not seen we think what he has seen is not the truth at all.

Perhaps a part of the truth which has not been sufficiently emphasised by the church in modern times is the action and power of the Holy Spirit. We live in the dispensation of the Spirit. He is in the Christian now as an inside force and not merely as an external aid. "He dwelleth with you," our Lord said to his disciples before Pentecost, "and shall be in you," referring to the time after Pentecost. The words are so familiar that we are apt to hear them without realising a hundredth part of all that they involve: God the Holy Spirit in us. It means that we have power. A Chinese student recently said: "We have some beautiful religions in China teaching us the loftiest morality, but they have no

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

NEXT YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the following Public and General Holidays will be observed as Government Holidays, in 1918:—

PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

Empire Day, Friday, 24th May.

GENERAL HOLIDAYS.

Tuesday, 1st January.
Monday, 11th February.
Good Friday, 29th March.
Saturday, 30th March.
Easter Monday, 1st April.
Whit Monday, 20th May.
King's Birthday, Monday, 3rd June.
Monday, 5th August.
Monday, 14th October.
Christmas Day, Wednesday, 25th December.
Thursday, 26th December.

It is also notified that the Police Magistrates' Department has been excluded from the operation of the Holidays Ordinance, 1912, on the 30th March, 1st April, 20th May, 3rd June, 5th August, 14th October, 11th November, and 26th December.

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dynamic behind them, no driving force to help a man to victory. Christianity not only calls us to a noble life; it enables us to live it." That student was quite right. There is no other religion that brings to men the power which Christianity gives. In all the great religions which now or in the past commanded the obedience and ordered the worship of vast numbers of people, there was always some grain of truth, some admonitions and doctrines which made for goodness, but it was not till Christ came into the world that men received the power which they need, the power to be, in some measure at least, what they were taught that they ought to be. And that is the power which is needed in the world to-day. To-day we stand at the threshold of a new era, and if we are Christians who believe in our religion, we must work and strive to stamp the new era with the hall-mark of Christianity. And what is that hall-mark? The Cross. The Cross means self-denial. "If any man will come after me let him deny himself and take up his cross daily and follow me," said our blessed Lord. The cross is, or ought to be, the expression of unselfishness. The tide of progress advances like the tide on the sea-shore. Sometimes it seems to recede, but soon another wave comes which carries it farther on. The world seemed given over to selfishness before the war; men lived and thought for self and selfish interests, the cross was too often only the symbol of a self-denial which was no longer practised. It was the age of individualism—each man for himself—and then there came the reaction. Self was sacrificed on the altar of duty. Home and position and wealth and comfort and ease—yea, life itself—were sacrificed at the call of the country's need. The cross was taken up, and the truth of the paradox of our blessed Lord was once again manifested. "Whosoever will save his life shall lose it, but whosoever will lose his life shall preserve it." Individualism has had its day, and has gone—we hope never to return. The selfishness of the individual, the selfishness of class, not only must these cease, but the selfishness of nations must come to an end, the real patriotism must never rest till it leads us to the federation of the world. It is only selfishness that hinders that. But selfishness can be overcome by the power of the Holy Spirit who is working in the hearts of men. Let us pray that we may realise His advent. God has come to us now to judgment. This is indeed the day of the Lord. Let us recognise His coming and try to make ourselves and the world more worthy of His presence.

Religion must no longer be theoretical; it must be applied. The selfishness which is at the root of the opposition between Capital and Labour must be done away with. The Church—and when I say the Church I do not mean the clergy but the whole body of Christians—must say to Capital and to Labour "Sir, ye are brethren. Why do ye wrong one to another?" But if we so speak are we not falling into the fallacy known to logicians as a cross division? For Capital and Labour in the homeland after all consist of individuals who are for the most part professing Christians, signed with the cross, bearing the name of Christian, but too often repudiating the duties of the Christian. Most of us may be classified either as Capital or Labour. In the days of limited companies with their long list of shareholders many are capitalists who have hardly ever realised that they have any responsibilities to those whose labour earns their dividends. Why do ye wrong one to another?" The unselfishness which Christ taught and practised we must teach and practice, too. We must overcome our petty prejudices, our outworn customs, our antiquated habits, and rise to see God fulfilling himself in many ways of which we never thought.

"The old system of life lies in ruins to-day because it rested on principles at variance with the nature and command of God, Who is Love. It is for us to build up a new world based on the spirit of unselfishness, which is the spirit of our Lord and Master, Jesus Christ. An unselfish world must be composed of unselfish nations, and unselfish nations must be composed of unselfish classes, and unselfish classes must be composed of unselfish individuals, and you and I can overcome the selfishness to which we are so liable through the power of the Holy Spirit of God.

Let us begin to-day, "building up yourselves on your most holy faith," to be less selfish, less eager to have our own way, less anxious to be seen and known of men, so shall we do our part towards the hastening of the time when the life of Christ, our Master, shall be reflected in the lives of all who profess and call themselves Christians.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

C.R.C. v. KOWLOON.

This league match was played on the C.R.C. Ground at Causeway Bay and resulted in an overwhelming victory for the visitors, who are greatly superior to their opponents in every department of the game. The Chinese won the toss and put in their visitors, who started none too well, having 4 wickets down for 24 runs. However, Joseland, Claxton and Robinson (who was caught twice off no-balls) mastered the bowling and gave the Causeway Bay side some leather-hunting. Forcing the pace, Claxton hit six fours and three sixes, while Robinson had eight fours and one six in his not-out score of 70. Kowloon closed with 5 wickets down for 198 at 3.45, leaving their opponents plenty of time to get the runs. On going to the wickets, however, none of the home side could make any show, and Ng Sze Kwong, who was missed before he had opened his account, was top-scorer with 13. Scores:—

KOWLOON.

F. Wheeler, b Yew Man Tsun	1
J. Stalker, c Kwok Shui Jan, b Yew Man Tsun	19
L. J. Blackburn, c Yew Man Tsun, b Un Hew Fan	1
R. E. Lindsell, c and b Un Hew Fan	0
A. A. Claxton, not out	56
F. E. Joseland, c Kwok Shui Jan, b Yew Man Tsun	46
J. P. Robinson, not out	70
Extras	5
Total (for 5 wickets)	198

L. E. S. Hodge, P. H. Cobb, A. de Sousa, and R. Pestonji did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Un Hew Fan	14	2	76	2
Yew Man Tsun	11	1	53	3
Ho Wing Kin	3	0	22	0
Ng Sze Kwong	4	0	42	0

C.R.C.

Ng Sze Yuen, c Blackburn, b Stalker	7
Ho Wing Kin, run out	12
Un Hew Fan, c Claxton, b Stalker	0
Ng Sze Kwong, b Cobb	13
Gee Lee, b Cobb	7
Yew Man Tsun, run out	2
H. Ching, b Cobb	0
Kwok Shui Yan, b Cobb	1
Wei Le San, b Stalker	0
Wong Po Keung, not out	0
A. Kew, b Stalker	0
Extras	6
Total	48

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
P. H. Cobb	11	2	25	4
J. Stalker	10.2	2	17	4

ROYAL ENGINEERS v. CRAIGENGOWER.

This league match, played on the Craigengower Ground at Happy Valley, ended in a win for the Engineers by 58 runs. Batting first, the Engineers lost Spr. Gordon and Corpl. Adams when the score-sheet was blank, Grimmett dismissing both batsmen in the first over sent down. Reakes then joined McGregor, and the score steadily rose until McGregor, who had contributed a useful 18, was stumped, in an endeavour to scratch a risky run. Lucas then partnered Reakes, and helped to swell the total to 64, before the latter was clean bowled by Graham. Lucas settled down to the game and was playing a careful innings, placing the ball well and frequently indulging in vigorous driving. He made 31 runs—top score for the day—before he had the misfortune to be given out l.b.w. to Graham. The last six wickets of the Engineers' team were able to add 33 runs, the innings closing for 105. Graham was in excellent form, but Grimmett with 5 wickets for 36 runs had the better average. Craigengower started well, Basa and Noria obtaining ten runs off Cripwell's first over. When twenty had been reached, however, Basa was caught by Pascall off Cripwell, who later effected the dismissal of Noria for 13. A sorry spectacle followed the dissolution of this partnership, nine wickets only realising 16 runs. The whole side was out for 47 runs, and towards this "Mr. Extras" contributed 11. Cripwell was in great form with the ball, dismissing seven of the homesters for 22 runs. To him, it may be said, the R.E. owed their victory. The bowlers were backed up by a good field, who never let anything pass. Indeed, the Sappers can give points in this department of the game to most of the civilian teams. Scores:—

R.E.

Sergt. McGregor, run out	18
Spr. Gordon, c Noria, b Grimmett	0
Cpl. Adams, b Grimmett	0
C.Q.M.S. Reakes, b Graham	11
Lce.-Cpl. Lucas, l.b.w., b Graham	31
Spr. Pascall, b Grimmett	5
Staff-Sergt. Cripwell, c and b Grimmett	6
Cpl. Charters, c Noria, b Grimmett	3
Staff Sgt. White, c and b Graham	8
Cpl. Heath, b Graham	3
Spr. Townsend, not out	8
Extras	12
Total	105

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Graham	17	1	49	4
Grimmett	14	1	36	5
Abbas	3	1	8	0

CRAIGENGOWER C.C.

R. Basa, c Pascall, b Cripwell	7
J. D. Noria, c Adams, b Cripwell	13
W. Grimmett, b Cripwell	0
L. A. Rose, b Reakes	1
M. H. Abbas, b Cripwell	0
W. Graham, not out	6
F. Rapp, run out	1
F. S. Thompson, b Cripwell	2
C. Sara, b Cripwell	0
S. Jex, l.b.w., b Cripwell	1
D. K. Kharas, b Reakes	5
Extras	11
Total	47

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Reakes	9	2	14	2
Cripwell	9	0	22	7

MIDDLESEX v. R.G.A.

This league match was played on the Military Ground at Happy Valley and resulted in an easy win for the Gunners. Only Tebbutt made any sort of show against Baker and Athorne, who were both in fine bowling form, and the whole Middlesex side were disposed of for 52 runs. Athorne took 4 wickets for 3 runs each, and Baker 5 at the same cost. Batting for the Gunners, Dix and Drummond passed their opponents' score before they were separated. The Middlesex are weak in every department of the game. The crowd removing from one football match to another rather interfered with the game at one stage. Scores:—

MIDDLESEX.

Lce.-Cpl. Butterworth, c and b Athorne	1
Lce.-Cpl. Tebbutt, b Athorne	21
Pte. Purnell, c Dix, b Boocock	5
Pte. Grove, b Athorne	9
Pte. Miles, b Baker	2
Pte. Smith, c Dix, b Baker	2
Pte. Woodward, b Baker	0
Pcc.-Cpl. Thompson, not out	2
Lce.-Cpl. Hacker, b Baker	0
Lce.-Cpl. Anderson, b Athorne	3
Extras	7
Total	52

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Athorne	12	2	12	4
Boocock	7	0	18	1
Baker	5	1	15	5

R.G.A.

Br. Dix, c Woodward, b Tebbutt	24
Br. Athorne, l.b.w., b Purnell	1
Br. Drummond, not out	29
Gr. Perkins, c Butterworth	0
Br. Maun, not out	11
Extras	0
Total (for 4 wickets)	65

Lt. Baker, C.S.M. Ross, Gr. Sharman, Gr. Baines, Gr. Boocock, and Br. Armatys did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Purnell	8	2	18	1
Woodward	3	0	23	0
Tebbutt	6	0	18	2
Butterworth	1	0	6	0

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

Kowloon defeated the C.R.C. in convincing style on Saturday and thus improved their position at the top of the table. They are very strong both in batting and bowling, and are considered by many to be favourites for the top position at the finish. Robinson, with 70 (not out), had the best league score of the day, and was closely followed by Claxton, who gave a fine exhibition of big hitting. For the Engineers against Craigengower Cripwell, with the ball, practically won the match for his side. The Sappers, who have played 10 matches, have improved a lot lately and will probably rise considerably in the table. The R.G.A. obtained two points at the expense of the Middlesex Regiment, who are not by any means a convincing side. Saturday was a bowler's day and Cripwell, Reakes, Cobb, Stalker and Baker all had good averages. Though made in a friendly game, Dixon's score of 96 deserves special mention, as it was a very pretty and masterly exhibition.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Kowloon	9	5	2	2	17
University	8	4	2	2	14
Civil Service	7	3	0	4	13
Hongkong	6	4	1	1	13
Craigengower	7	4	3	0	12
R. E.	10	3	5	2	11
R.G.A.	8	2	4	2	8
C.R.C.	7	2	4	1	7
Middlesex	7	2	5	0	6
Navy	5	1	4	0	3

HONGKONG v. UNIVERSITY.

An all-day friendly match was played on the Club Ground between these teams, and resulted in a win for the University. Scoring on both sides was low. Pearce, Marley, and Brayshay were all in form with the ball. The University batted first and only Redmond made a score, his total being 32. The University "tail" was again very pronounced, and Pearce took most of the wickets very cheaply. The Club had a strong batting side and looked likely to put up a big total, but the wickets just suited Brayshay and Marley, who succeeded in getting them all out for 92, thus enabling their side to win by 18 runs. Scores:—

THE UNIVERSITY.

R. A. Ponsonby-Fane, c Murray, b Syme Thompson	0
F. A. Redmond, b Pearce	32
G. E. Marley, b Gray	13
K. Brayshay, c Jacks, b Pearce	19
J. D. Wright, c Evans, b Pearce	10
A. H. Rumjahn, c Marley, b Pearce	4
W. Gittens, c and b Pearce	0
G. Hall, not out	12
J. M. Jack, c Jacks, b Gray	0
D. K. Samy, b Pearce,	0
Cheah Toon Lock, b Pearce	4
Extras	17
Total	110

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Syme Thompson	5	0	12	1
Gray	12	0	50	2
Pearce	8	0	31	7

HONGKONG CLUB.

T. E. Pearce, c Wright, b Marley	15
Capt. E. H. Gray, c Redmond, b Brayshay	12
Lieut. H. E. Murray, b Brayshay	7
M. M. Maas, run out	10
Major Mayhew, b Brayshay	1
Lieut. J. K. McConnell, b Brayshay	3
F. Syme Thompson, c Redmond, b Marley	2
F. W. Evans, c Ponsonby-Fane, b Brayshay	24
H. E. Hollands, c Jack, b Marley	6
Dr. G. E. Aubrey, not out	7
P. Jacks, c Samy, b Marley	2
Extras	3
Total	92

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Brayshay	14	1	46	5
Marley	13.3	2	43	4

CIVIL SERVICE v. NAVY.

This friendly match was played on the Civil Service Ground and was a one-man show so far as the Civil Service were concerned. Dixon, both with bat and ball, gave a splendid exhibition of cricket. In his score of 96 (not out) he gave a masterly display of cutting, getting many fours through numerous slips and driving hard along the ground. Towards the close of the innings, when he found that no one could stay with him at the wickets, he hit out and drove Hack and Henley to the boundary with the greatest of ease. Hack bowled well and had every other batsman except Dixon in difficulties. Hack and Robinson made a stand for the Navy, and, with Hamilton off form, looked like making enough runs to win, when a change of bowling got Robinson out, and, thereafter, Dixon took four wickets in rapid succession, his average being 5 for 47. Scores:—

CIVIL SERVICE.

W. Dixon, not out	96
E. W. Hamilton, c Robinson, b Hack	5
C. W. M. Reynolds, b Hack	2
P. T. Lamble, c Staley, b Hack	12
J. C. Fletcher, b Hack	1
W. H. Edmonds, c Wild, b Henley	0
F. Ling, b Henley	3
W. J. Woolley, b Henley	8
J. E. Watt, st. Moriarty, b Henley	3
S. Alderman, b Hack	0
G. E. Roylance, c Carey, b Rogers	4
Extras	0
Total	134

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rodgers	10	2	27	2
Hack	16	3	65	5
Henley	6	0	42	3

NAVY.

F. W. Carey, b Dixon	2
Sig. Hack, c Reynolds, b Hamilton	37
Sto. Rodgers, b Dixon	24
A. P. Robinson, b Fletcher	45
A. P. Wild, b Dixon	2
A. B. Henley, b Dixon	8
Lt. Bernard, not out	12
Pte. Breslin, b Dixon	5
Extras	6
Total (for 7 wickets)	141

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hamilton	10	2	39	1
Dixon	8	0	47	5
Ling	3	0	16	0
Fletcher	3	0	19	1
Reynolds	2	0	13	0

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

H.K.D.C., 2; MIDDLESEX REGT., 1.

This game was played on the Club Ground in the above league on Saturday. The inclusion of Lieut. Sayer considerably strengthened the Middlesex attack, and for some time it looked as though the soldiers would claim the two points.

Play opened evenly, the first thrill coming when Irvine skimmed the upright with a first-class shot, which just went outside. Fawthrop stopped a couple of determined Corps attacks, and offside upset several movements of the Corps' forwards. The Defence Corps put in several shots, but none very deadly, and then their goal had a very narrow escape. Sayer took the leather out on the left wing, from where he put in a beautiful centre. Jarvis got his head to it, and all but scored, the ball striking the cross bar and passing outside. Walden was again prominent, and the interval arrived with no goals scored, and the Middlesex attacking determinedly.

Immediately on resuming the Defence Corps made a rush for the Infantrymen's goal, and McTavish gave Irvine an opening, but the latter could not quite get to the ball. Shortly afterwards Watts put in a nice shot from well out and opened the scoring for the Middlesex. The Club fought hard after this to save the game. McTavish put in a good one, which was well saved. A foul outside the Club penalty area brought no good to the soldiers. Their backs were tackling well and having plenty of work to do. McTavish was responsible for the equaliser with a shot that looked as if it could have been saved. A foul near the Middlesex goal was dangerous, but nothing serious happened then. Soon, however, Wood was given possession on the right wing. He passed in front of goal and the goalkeeper reached the ball, but was slow in clearing, and Gerrard bundled the ball into the net, thus scoring the winning goal. Result:—H.K.D.C., 2; Middlesex Regt., 1.

Teams:—H.K.D.C.—Goldenberg; Cave and McCubbin; Chassels, Stewart and Rodger; Wood, Gerrard, Irvine, McTavish and Railton.

Middlesex Regt.—Turner; Fisher and Fawthrop; Allen, Fawcett and Fossey; Scroxton, Jarvis, Sayer, Watts and Walden.

Referee.—Mr. Wright.

DIVISION II.

R.E. RESERVES, 4; ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, 1.

The Engineers had the best of the game in this 2nd division match on the Club Ground, although St. Joseph's opened the scoring, Omar obtaining the goal. Baker and Osborne managed one each for the Sappers before the interval, the score then being 2-1 in favour of the R.E. A few minutes after resuming play, Osborne put in a wonderful shot which beat the goalkeeper all the way. Omar had a chance with only the custodian to beat, but shot straight at him and then Baker rushed through his second goal, putting the Engineers practically out of danger. The civilians had very hard luck on two occasions, but they were always the weaker team. A penalty awarded the Engineers came to nothing, for Gordon took the kick and missed. Shortly before the final whistle sounded, the College men got right through again, but the finishing effort was a very poor shot, which went nowhere near the goal. Result:—Royal Engineer Reserve, 4; St. Joseph's College, 1.

Referee—Mr. Dickenson.

STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS, 3; KOWLOON, 2

This match was played on Saturday on the Navy ground, Happy Valley. The Staff and Departments fielded a heavier team and won by three goals to two, after a fairly even game. Both teams missed several chances of scoring, either by erratic shooting from long-range or by fiddling with the ball opposite the goal. The Staff drew first blood, after ten minutes' play, Taylor sending in a hot shot, which beat Jennings, the Kowloon custodian. A fine passing movement on the part of the Staff forwards resulted in the ball being again sent into the net. The Kowloon team then put on a spurt, and some pretty footwork by their forwards ended in Pasco sending the ball between the uprights. In the second half Kowloon took the initiative, and Pasco put his team level. A third goal by Pasco was given offside, and the game looked like ending in a draw when Conner scored the winning goal for the Staff. Kowloon tried hard to draw level but failed.

TENNIS.

LADIES' INTER-CLUB MATCH.

The third annual Inter-Club match for the Ladies' Tennis Shield, presented by the Ladies' Recreation Club, was played at the L.R.C. on Saturday on a rather heavy and damp ground.

PEAK CLUB.

Mrs. Athol Anderson and Miss Ventris lost to Mrs. Sandeman and Mrs. Beckwith	4-6
beat Mrs. Draeper and Mrs. Robinson	6-4
beat Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Nisbet	6-5
beat Mrs. Flint and Mrs. Soeters	6-3
Mrs. Hancock and Miss Wilkinson beat Mrs. Sandeman and Mrs. Beckwith	6-2
lost to Mrs. Draeper and Mrs. Robinson	2-6
lost to Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Nisbet	5-6
beat Mrs. Kent and Mrs. Soeters	6-4

LADIES' RECREATION CLUB.

Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Nisbet beat Mrs. Sandeman and Mrs. Beckwith	6-1
beat Mrs. Draeper and Miss Robinson	6-2
beat Mrs. Hancock and Miss Wilkinson	6-5
lost to Mrs. Anderson and Miss Ventris	5-6
Mrs. Kent and Mrs. Soetors lost to Mrs. Sandeman and Mrs. Beckwith	1-6
lost to Mrs. Draeper and Miss Robinson	5-6
lost to Mrs. Hancock and Miss Wilkinson	4-6
lost to Mrs. Anderson and Miss Ventris	3-6

U.S.R.C.

Mrs. Sandeman and Mrs. Beckwith lost to Mrs. Hancock and Miss Wilkinson	3-6
beat Mrs. Anderson and Miss Ventris	6-4
lost to Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Nisbet	1-6
beat Mrs. Kent and Mrs. Soeters	6-1
Mrs. Draeper and Miss Robinson beat Mrs. Hancock and Miss Wilkinson	6-2
lost to Mrs. Anderson and Miss Ventris	4-6
lost to Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Nisbet	2-6
beat Mrs. Kent and Mrs. Soeters	6 5

1st, Peak Club	41	37
2nd, L.R.C.	36	38
3rd, U.S.R.C.	34	36

LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP OPEN SINGLES.

Mrs. Kent (L.R.C.) beat Mrs. Lindsell (U.S.R.C.).

Mrs. Bell (L.R.C.) beat Miss Mitchell (Taikoo).

Miss Wilkinson (L.R.C.) beat Mrs. Beckwith (U.S.R.C.).

Mrs. Digby (L.R.C.) beat Miss Ablong (C.R.C.).

In the semi-finals Mrs. Kent meets Mrs. Bell on Monday, the 17th.

Miss Wilkinson meets Mrs. Digby on Wednesday, the 19th.

BILLIARDS.

SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT.

The last two games of the first round of this tournament were played on Friday night. In the first game Sergt. Leach had very bad luck and eventually lost by nine points. Sergt. Bliss put up a good game against such a formidable opponent as Sergt. Pitt, the latter including among his breaks a well played 53, which so far is the highest of the tournament Scores:—

H.K.D.C. (SERGTS.' MESS).		H.K. POLICE AND WARDERS AND R.N.V.F.	
Sergt. Leach	241	Sergt. Grimmett	250
Sergt. Bliss	177	Sergt. Pitt	250
Total score	1,142	Total score	1,496

The second round will commence this evening, when the "A" Co. H.K.D.C. meet the 3 and 4 Platoons of the Police Reserve.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF A SINGLET.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing a woollen singlet from Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, on Friday.

Inspector Gordon said that defendant was seen to extract the singlet from a broken case containing singlets and hide it underneath his jacket. On counting the number of singlets in the broken case it was found that over thirty were missing.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

AN EXCITING CHASE.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing a bar of lead from Shaukiwan.

It was stated that defendant, seeing the bar of lead in the yard of a workshop in Shaukiwan picked it up and was going off with it when a workmen gave the alarm. Defendant was pursued and, in his efforts to escape capture, he plunged into the harbour, but on regaining *terra firma* he was secured and marched off to the Police Station.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

ALLEGED THEFT OF BRASS.

A marine hawker was charged with stealing 200 lbs. of brass, valued at $100, from a steamer in harbour.

Defendant stated that he purchased the brass from a person whom he had never seen before.

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

Mr. George Ogleby, shipwright, claimed the brass as the property of his ship, which was being overhauled, and said it formed part of some fittings, which had been removed and left on the jetty.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till Tuesday, bail being fixed at $500.

INTIMATIONS

NO BETTER VALUE IN XMAS GIFTS IS OBTAINABLE THAN IN THOSE SHOWN BY LANE, CRAWFORD & COMPANY, WHICH ARE OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY AND YET OF LOW PRICE.

A VISIT TO OUR STORE WILL PROVE THAT THERE IS NO NEED TO BUY OTHER THAN BRITISH GOODS FOR YOUR GIFTS.

18

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES.

S. W. P.—PREPARED PAINT.

FLAT-TONE—A flat oil paint for interior decoration.

CONCRETE FINISH—The ideal paint for concrete and plaster walls.

WORLD BRAND ZINC—28 lb. pails.

"OLD DUTCH" ENAMEL.

Colour cards and information on application.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents. Hotel Mansions. Telephone 1990.

[118

Wm. Powell Ltd TELEPHONE 346

A Large Variety of Xmas Presents.

Fancy Bags, Hdkfs., Pincushions, Fitted Work Bags Sachets, Entoutcas, Silk and Wool Scarves, Handsome Fur Sets.

Children's Wool Jackets, Wool and Silk Shoes, Toilet Sets, etc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

8% MILITARY LOAN.

REDEMPTION OF DRAWN BONDS.

THE Repayment of 8% Military Bonds drawn at the Third Drawing amounting to $1,700,000 will commence on 10th December, 1917. The Repayment will be made in SILVER.

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

Peking, 20th November, 1917.

[1391

8% MILITARY LOAN.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS DRAWN AT THIRD DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that at the 3rd Drawing for Repayment of the 8 per cent. Military Loan Bonds held on 2nd October, 1917, Bonds to the value of $1,700,000·00 have been drawn, which amount constitutes about one-fifth of the Bonds recognised by this Ministry. A List of Drawn Bonds is published in the *Government Gazette* and other newspapers.

Repayment of Bonds sold in Singapore, Batavia and the Philippine Islands will be made by the Branch Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION at these places. THE BANK OF CHINA, Shanghai, will transfer funds for Repayment of Bonds sold through the Batavia SOE PO SAH. In Cuba, Repayment will be made by the Changsha Guild upon surrender of the Bonds to the BANK OF CHINA, Shanghai: in Yokohama by the CHINESE CONSULATE-GENERAL: in Kiangsi by the KIANGSI BANK: in Fukien by the BANK OF CHINA: in Peking by the BANK OF CHINA. Besides the above cases, Repayment of Drawn Bonds will generally be made by the BANK OF CHINA, Shanghai.

Drawn Bonds when presented must be accompanied by all remaining Coupons, as all such Bonds are not entitled to any further interest after the payment of 11th Coupon. If all remaining Coupons (beginning with the 12th Coupon) are not presented together with the Drawn Bonds, then the total amount represented by these Coupons shall be deducted from the repayable principal.

Drawn Bonds must be presented for Repayment within five years from the date of Third Drawing, after which period of five years such Bonds shall become Null and Void.

八厘軍需公債第三期還本中籤債票號碼一覽

千元票 碼號	張數	百元票 碼號	張數
9-10	2	125-155	31
21-22	2	1011-1041	31
25-26	2	1073-1103	31
29-32	4	1135-1166	62
37-38	2	1259-1289	31
82-83	2	1554-1584	31
90-91	2	1690-1720	31
96-99	4	1790-1851	62
334-335	2	5559-5563	5
338-339	2	6438-6468	31
354-355	2	6500-6530	31
358-359	2	6748-6778	31
366-367	2	6810-6840	31
378-379	2	6935-6965	31
474-500	27	7528-7558	31
636-662	27	9210-9316	107
3155-3181	27	9864-9970	107
3209-3262	54	10068-10174	107
3317-3322	6	10282-10495	214
3351-3371	21	10710-10816	107
4045-4071	27	11673-11779	107
4153-4179	27	12101-12207	107
4234-4255	22	12422-12635	214
4257-4260	4	13563-13600	38
4265-4266	2	13701-13724	24
4279-4280	2	13787-13817	31
4283-4286	4	14010-14040	31
4306-4307	2	14072-14096	25
4318-4321	4	14098-14134	37
4339-4370	32	18137-18167	31
9085-9112	28	18261-18291	31
9141-9168	28	18354-18384	31
9309-9336	28	18642-18646	5
9393-9420	28	18672-18673	2
10117-10144	28	19717-19823	107
10201-10256	56	19931-20037	107
10313-10368	56	20787-20893	107
12057-12083	27	21001-21107	107
12111-12137	27	21429-21535	107
12332-12358	27	22071-22177	107
12386-12412	27	22927-23140	214
12494-12520	27	23355-23427	73
12656-12682	27	30001-30034	34
12872-12925	54	30677-30783	107
12980-13006	27	30891-31104	214
13169-13195	27	31533-31639	107
13223-13276	54	31961-32000	40
13385-13411	27	32667	1
13489-13513	25	32691	1
13564-13588	25	32693-32694	2
13694-13697	4	32696-32700	5
		32737-32951	215
	977	33167-33381	215
		34457-34671	215
		35102-35316	215
		36822-37036	215
		37467-37896	430
		38327-38756	430
		39001-39058	58
		39273-39379	107
		39808-39810	3
		39821-39825	5
		39861-39865	5
		39876-39885	10
		39896-39905	10
			5,439

十元票 碼號	張數	五元票 碼號	張數
1903-2372	380	2582-3109	528
4278-4652	380	5750-6277	528
5033-5412	380	6306-7333	528
5793-6552	760	7862-8917	1,056
7313-7692	380	9974-10500	527
10745-10805	61	14801	1
11111-11171	61	67894-68421	528
11233-11293	61	70306-70833	528
11355-11476	122	71590-72645	1,056
11599-11659	61	82150-82677	528
12148-12208	61	83206-83733	528
12392-12452	61	87430-87957	528
12575-12696	122	88486-89013	528
13795-13855	61	90598-91125	528
13917-13977	61	93760-94293	528
14405-14465	61	97990-99045	1,056
14527-14587	61	100102-100629	528
14771-14831	61	103798-104325	528
15137-15197	61	104854-105909	1,056
18733-19100	368	105028-108557	530
19183-19194	12	110148-110408	261
19308-19429	122	161001-161269	269
48265-48644	380	162330-162859	530
49405-50164	760	226930-226959	30
57005-57384	380	231625-231654	30
57765-58144	380	231685-231700	16
60805-61184	380	233901-233914	14
61565-61944	380	233945-234000	56
63085-63464	380	235101-235104	4
65585-65744	380	249119-249148	30
68405-69164	760	249369-249418	30
69925-70304	380	249509-249538	30
A47848-47900	53	249599-249658	60
A48101-48108	8	250199-250228	30
A48875-48900	26	250259-250288	30
A49001-49035	35	250499-250528	30
A49097-49200	104	250559-250588	30
A49501-49518	18	250679-250708	30
A49857-49900	44	250859-250888	30
A50201-50215	15	251099-251158	60
A50618-50676	59	251219-251248	30
A51295-51300	6	251429-251458	30
A51401-51453	53	251489-251548	60
A58307-58686	380	251663-251690	28
A59067-59826	760	251775-251802	28
A61353-61734	382	251859-251886	28
A62881-63262	382		13,950
A64027-64408	382		
	11,025		[1392

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that DELIVERY ORDER No. 3210 to our order covering two hundred steel plates ex s.s. "THORDIS," arrived from Seattle on the 7th day of November, 1917 has been LOST and is now Cancelled.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1917. [1379

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4100 for Fourteen Shares Nos. 13464/13477 in the name of MARY SAMUEL PERRY has been LOST or STOLEN, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Society and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1917. [1386

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

BEFORE purchasing ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES for use in connection with the Company's supply, Consumers are recommended to communicate with the Undersigned with a view to ascertaining:—

1. If the Appliances and their use, are in accordance with the Company's Regulations.
2. If the Wiring of the premises, where it is intended to instal such Appliances, is suitable.

It is important that the foregoing information should be obtained from the Company, as not only does the neglect to do so endanger property by fire, but in addition may lead to a contravention of the Ordinance

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

[1387

CENTRAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK IN CHINA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under instructions from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, the business in China of the DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK has been placed in Liquidation.

And all Parties of Chinese, Allied and Neutral nationalities having Claims against the said Bank in Canton are hereby required to notify the Canton Bureau of Liquidation of their Claims, within one month from this date.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN, that all Parties indebted to the said Bank must discharge their liabilities within one month from this date, after which period the Central Bureau of Liquidation will take such action as may be necessary.

LOCAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, CANTON.

Canton, 1st December, 1917. [1338

STRAITS MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD.

DISPENSARY Buildings, Raffles Place, Singapore, are HONORARY AGENTS of the IMPERIAL MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD, where subscription are received, new Members are enrolled and all Members are welcomed as Visitors during their stay in port.

[1388

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the 8th January, at 3 P.M., at the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, and before a Committee presided by the Engineer Director of the Public Works, tenders will be received for the contract of "ERECTION OF A BUILDING FOR THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE."

The conditions of the tendering, the specifications and the Plans of the Building are open to the Public at the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT and in the PORTUGUESE CONSULATE in Hongkong, where they can be examined all week days.

Macao, Public Works Department, 8th December, 1917.

RAUL M. DE FARIA E MAIA,
Engineer Director.

[1382

WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER, capable of Keeping D/E Books, and to Assist with Correspondence. Good Knowledge of English Essential. State experience and Salary required to

BOX 14,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[1383

G. R.

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

[88

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the Lords Commissioners of HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY, London, up to and for the sum of £100,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 o'clock A.M. on the 17th December, 1917.

The tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, etc."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

"Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills)."

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporated capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt.-Colonel,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.

His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 17th December, 1917. [1393

JOINT SERVICE OF THE "NEDERLAND" AND "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN."

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon of the 21st Dec. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 25th Dec., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th Dec., at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1917. [1394

TO CONSIGNEES FROM KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"BANCA,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1917 [24

INTIMATION

WINES AND SPIRITS

ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.

Case No. 1. $22.00

3 Bots. St. Estephe Claret.
2 " Light Dry Sherry.
2 " Port, Full Bodied.
2 " Gin.
1 Bot. Superior Old Cognac.
1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "E" Quality.
1 " Dewar's Scotch Whisky.

Case No. 2. $28 00

1 Bot. St. Marceaux Champagne.
1 " Burgundy "Beaune."
2 Bots. St. Estephe Claret.
1 Bot. Light Dry Sherry, Sandeman's.
1 " Port, Superior Light Invalid.
1 " Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.
1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "E" Quality.
1 " Dewar's Scotch Whisky.
1 " Gin.
½ " Orange Curacao.

Case No. 3. $32.00

1 Bot. St. Marceaux Champagne.
1 " Old Brown Sherry "E.E." Quality.
2 Bots. Superior Old Port "D" Quality.
1 " Very Finest OLD BROWN Brandy "E" Quality.
1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "E" Quality.
1 " Kilty Liqueur Whisky (guaranteed 20 years old).
3 Bots. St. Julien Claret.
1 Bot. Gin.
½ " Orange Curacao.

SPECIAL CASES PUT UP TO ORDER.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616.

[12

BIRTHS.

LISHMAN.—At Hongkong, on the 14th inst., the wife of Capt. T. H. LISHMAN, of a son. [1390

McMURRAY.—At 160, The Peak, Craigmin East, on December 15th, Mr. and Mrs. D. McMURRAY, a son. [1395

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 17TH DECEMBER 1917.

THE TONNAGE QUESTION.

NOTWITHSTANDING the disappearance of Russia from the ranks of the belligerents and the consequent release of hundreds of thousands of enemy troops for service on the Western Front, which now stretches from the English Channel to the Adriatic, Mr. LLOYD GEORGE keeps a stout heart and scoffs at the mere suggestion of an inconclusive peace. The defection of Russia, he points out, is more than counterbalanced by the advent of the United States of America, and the ultimate victory of the Allies is assured if, instead of allowing themselves to be discouraged by their present difficulties, they concentrate all their energies upon the attainment of the aims which they set before them in 1914. The most trying time is that which immediately confronts the Allies, before America can complete her preparations for taking her due share in the struggle. For this reason another revision is to be made of Great Britain's available man-power. It is obvious, however, that the object of this will not be solely to strengthen our forces in the field, for, repeating the statement he made a short time ago, Mr. LLOYD GEORGE told his audience at Gray's Inn that "victory is a question of tonnage." It is only a week ago that Sir A. YAPP laid stress on the same point when dealing with the seriousness of the food question. It was useless, he said, to have a great wheat crop in Australia if we had no ships to transport it. Six hundred and ninety big ships had been sunk since Germany embarked on her campaign of ruthless submarining, and America must very soon choose between using ships as food-carriers or as troop transports. It must not, however, be imagined that Germany's piratical attacks on peaceful merchantmen, serious though they have been, are solely, or even chiefly, responsible for the present situation. In peace time we should scarcely feel them. The nett loss of the British mercantile marine during two years and a half down to the beginning of the intensified U-boat warfare on February 1st was less than five per cent., taking into account new construction and the purchases of vessels from neutrals, and already effective steps had been taken to counteract the effect of this loss by restricting the import of luxuries into the United Kingdom and by turning the ships round more speedily. The success attending these measures was shown by the fact that, although the tonnage entrances in the six months ended January 31st last fell off as compared with the corresponding period of 1914 by over forty-one per cent., owing mainly to the withdrawal of vessels for war purposes, the decline in the weight of imports amounted to less than thirty per cent. Since that time, of course, the destruction of shipping has been on a much more extensive scale, but, concurrently, the construction of new tonnage, which had been allowed to fall off very considerably during the preceding eighteen months, has been greatly accelerated. Sir ERIC GEDDES, the First Lord of the Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons last week, that there was every prospect that the output of the shipyards for 1917 would equal that of the record year of 1913, when 2,280,000 tons, of which 362,000 were naval, were built. As a matter of fact, the output of all classes of shipping for October and November was eighteen per cent. higher than the average rate in 1913, and the Government's plans provide for a still greater increase in 1918. A portion of this output, of course, relates to anti-submarine warship construction, without which we should be merely wasting our efforts in other directions. We are not yet keeping pace with our losses, but the margin cannot be very considerable, and the prospect for the future gives no cause for fearing that Germany's hopes of bringing us to our knees by destroying our means of communication on the seas will be realised. There is good reason for believing that Germany's maximum output of under-water craft has now been reached, while our defensive measures are steadily neutralising her efforts. Though the submarine menace is not mastered it is being held. Owing, however, to the growing needs of our Allies and of our own forces in Europe, Asia, and Africa the demands upon our merchant shipping are greater than they have ever been since the war began, and, with America's active participation in the strife, they must in the near future become very much heavier. Hence the need for increasing new construction and reducing to a minimum cargoes that are not essential.

It is proposed to construct a path from May Road Station on the Peak tramline to Tregunter Mansions.

A telegram has been received in the Colony announcing the safe arrival at Liverpool on the 14th inst. of Sister Barker and Sister Rutherford (late of the Military Hospital, Bowen Road).

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the Commodore has appointed Lieutenant Frederick Medway, R.N., to be Officer-in-Charge of the Examination Service, *vice* Lieutenant Commander Arthur Ronald Pittis Martin, R.N.R.

According to telegraphic advices received on Saturday by the Asiatic Petroleum Co., the Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd., has declared an interim dividend on the ordinary shares of the Company at the rate of 2/- per share free of income-tax, payable Jan. 5th, 1918 (Coupon No. 29).

It is notified in the *Gazette* that under the provisions of Section 24 of the Asiatic Emigration Ordinance, 1915, the ships' surgeons for the time being, being duly qualified persons, of all ships in respect of which special licences have been granted under Section 14 of the said Ordinance, are appointed to be medical officers for the purposes of Sections 25 to 29 of the said Ordinance.

THE HALIFAX DISASTER.

£10,000 VOTED BY THE HONGKONG GOVERNMENT.

At the unanimous request of the unofficial members of the Executive and Legislative Councils a sum of £10,000 has been sent to the Government of Canada through the Secretary of State for the Colonies as a contribution from Hongkong for the relief of the sufferers in Halifax, with a message conveying the deep sympathy of the Colony in the terrible disaster which has befallen them.

In taking this step Hongkong is following the example set by the British Government, which has voted £1,000,000, and by the U.S.A. Government, which has appropriated $5,000,000 gold. The damage, however, is estimated at £5,000,000, so there is still abundant scope for the charitably disposed.

Up to date we have received the following subscriptions towards the Fund being raised by the Lord Mayor of London for the relief of the many thousands of sufferers:—

Already acknowledged	$2,145 and £10
Mrs. Middleton Smith	60
Mr. W. L. Pattenden	50
W. J. D.	10
Total	$2,265 and £10

TIENTSIN FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

FINANCIAL RESULT OF THE UNIVERSITY ENTERTAINMENTS.

It is gratifying to know that more than $9,000 was collected by the students of the University as a result of their recent efforts on behalf of the sufferers by the floods in North China, and that it is hoped, after meeting various expenses, to be able to send nearly $9,000 to the Committee organising the relief work.

RAFFLES.

The following are the lucky numbers in the University Bazaar Raffles:—

Grand Raffle.—1st, 593; 2nd, 867; 3rd, 746; 4th, 611; 5th, 116; 6th, 895; 7th, 923; 8th, 105; 9th, 314; 10th, 894.

50 Cents Raffle.—1st, 177; 2nd, 193; 3rd, 13.

Doll Raffle.—1st, 8.

Tea Set Raffle.—1st, 205; 2nd, 24; 3rd, 255.

Steam Engine Raffle.—1st, 8. (The winner subsequently presented this prize to the Engineering Department of the University.)

Gramophone Raffle.—1st, 177; 2nd, 219; 3rd, 120.

The students wish to thank all of those, not members of the University, who gave their services or presented donations in money or goods.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.]

MAXIMALISTS CONTROL HARBIN.

PEKING, December 14th.

The Maximalists now control Harbin. Colonel Horvath says he cannot guarantee his previous promises. The Chinese force at Harbin is inadequate. Two prominent officers at Peking have been ordered to investigate matters and administer Harbin.

Tsao Yu-lin has returned as Minister of Communications.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHINESE TROOPS DESPATCHED TO HARBIN.

LONDON, December 15th.

A *Daily Mail* message from Tientsin states that the despatch of Chinese troops to Harbin has eased the situation.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, December 16th.

SWATOW AFFAIRS.

A message from Swatow states that the Northern Squadron has gone to co-operate with the Swatow army to fight against the Canton troops.

Cables have been received stating that Swatow was captured last night, and most of the Swatow leaders surrendered to Canton troops.

MERCHANTS' DEMAND PEACE.

It is reported that the Commercial Federation in Shanghai has requested the North and South to make peace. They threaten a strike of the whole nation if peace is not concluded.

THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL LUK.

The President has again sent a delegate, General Wong Chi-cheong, to Nan-ning to consult with General Luk Wing-ting as to peace conditions. Luk Wing-ting is said to favour peace now and to have asked the President to allow him to resign.

PEACE APPROVED.

Two delegates who were sent by the Tuchun of Kiang-si to Canton to ask for peace terms visited the Tuchun yesterday and were welcomed. At a largely attended peace conference peace was offered. The delegates have gone to-day to see General Luk Wing-ting.

THE WAR.

ROUSING SPEECH BY PREMIER.

NO HALF-WAY HOUSE TO VICTORY.

FORMATION OF ALLIED NAVAL COUNCIL.

SITUATION AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

LIGHTLESS NIGHTS FOR AMERICA.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MR LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

NO PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY.

LONDON, December 14th.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at a dinner to the Heads of the Air Service, at Gray's Inn, after emphasising the importance of the operations of the Air Service as a determining factor in the war, referred to Lord Lansdowne's letter and said he now understood that Lord Lansdowne had not intended in the least to convey the meaning his words might reasonably bear, and only intended to say exactly the same thing as President Wilson had said in a recent speech. The whole of the British nation fully agreed with that speech and he therefore concluded that the interpretation placed upon Lord Lansdowne's letter by the Allies and by our enemies in no way represented what Lord Lansdowne intended.

NO HALF-WAY HOUSE.

Mr. Lloyd George next referred to the very active minority of people who thought mistakenly that they had found a leader in Lord Lansdowne. The danger was not the extreme pacifist. "I warned the Nation to watch the man who thinks there is a half-way house between victory and defeat. No such house exists. These are the men who think you can end the war now by some sort of what they call peace by setting up a league of nations," with attendant conditions. That is the right policy after victory but without victory it would be a farce.

FARCE IN THE SETTING OF TRAGEDY.

To end the war we entered upon in order to enforce a Treaty, without reparation for the infringement of that Treaty which was treated as a scrap of paper, merely by entering into a new and a more sweeping and more comprehensive Treaty, would be a farce in the setting of tragedy. We must take care not to be misled by mere words—league of nations, disarmament, arbitration, security—they are all great and blessed phrases but without the vitalising force of victory they are nothing but words. You cannot wage war or secure peace or cover deceit for long with words. There is nothing so fatal to character as half-finished tasks.

A WORD TO THE WAR WEARY.

After referring in burning terms to the attitude of men who opposed the war from the start, Mr. Lloyd George said it was a mean attitude but it was, at least, a definite and clear line of action, but he could not comprehend the man who was seized with indignation at German outrages and helped to commit the Nation to a career of honour and now, before the task was nearly accomplished, wished to shake hands with the malefactor and trade with him to mutual advantage. The enemy was simply being invited to enter into a bargain to join with you in punching the head of the next man who dared to imitate his villanies. The enemy desired such peace terms. It was idle to talk of security being won by such feeble means.

THE ALTERNATIVES.

Let there be no doubt regarding the alternatives with which we are confronted. One is to make easy terms with a triumphant outlaw, which means abasing ourselves before lawlessness. It means ultimately a world intimidated by successful bandits. The other is to go through with the task, vindicating justice so as to establish a righteous and everlasting peace for ourselves and our children. No nation with any regard for self-respect and honour can hesitate a moment in its choice.

LATER.

PEACE OVERTURES A BETRAYAL.

Intensely as he realised that victory was an essential condition of a free world, there would not merely be no object in prolonging war, but it would be infamous to do so if they thought things would get no better the longer they fought. It was because he was firmly convinced that, despite some untoward events and discouraging appearances, we were making steady progress towards our goal of 1914 that he would regard peace overtures at present as a betrayal of the great trust wherewith he and his colleagues were charged. Much of the progress we are making might not be visible except to those whose business it is to search out the facts.

A BRIDGE INTO A NEW WORLD.

The deadly grip of the British Navy was having its effect and the valour of our troops was making an impression which in the end would tell. We were laying purely the foundation of a bridge which, when complete, would carry us into a new world. The river for the moment is in spate, some of the scaffolding has been carried away, much of the progress we made seems submerged and hidden, and some men say, "Let us abandon the enterprise altogether; it is too costly; it is impracticable of achievement. Let us rather build a pontoon bridge of new treaties, a League of Nations and understandings." It might last some time, but it would always be shaky and uncertain. It would not bear much strain and would not carry heavy traffic. The first flood would sweep it away. Let us get along with the pile driving and make a real, solid, permanent structure.

A SERIOUS ADDITION TO OUR TASK.

Mr. Lloyd George warned the people against undue elation over victories and despondency over set-backs. They were the same persons in both cases. This was not the most propitious hour. Russia's threatened retirement would strengthen Hohenzollernism and weaken the forces of democracy, but the action would not lead to universal peace. It would simply prolong the world's agony. The withdrawal of over one-third of the enemy strength from the Eastern front, owing to Russia's intention, meant the release of hundreds of thousands of troops and masses of material to attack Great Britain, France, and Italy. It was a serious addition to our task, which was already formidable enough. It would be folly to under-rate the danger and equally foolish to exaggerate it, but the greatest folly of all would be for them not to face it.

AMERICA'S MOMENTOUS WAR ENTRANCE.

The most momentous fact of the year had been the entry of the American Democracy into the struggle against Military Autocracy. It transposed the whole situation. Britain, with only a third of the population of Russia, had been for the last two years a more formidable military obstacle than Russia to Germany, but there was no more powerful country in the world than America, who was stepping into Russia's place. She was not yet prepared, but would soon be, hence the Austro-German desperate efforts to force an issue before she was ready. They won't succeed, but the collapse of Russia and the temporary defeat of Italy undoubtedly cast upon us a heavier share of the burden pending America's readiness.

NO TIME TO COWER AND FALTER.

We must, therefore, be prepared for greater efforts and sacrifices. It is not a time to cower and falter, but to place our feet firmer than ever on the ground, and square our shoulders to bear the increased weight. Britain's will was as tempered steel. There was no sign of break therein, and, although pressure might and would increase, he never doubted it would bear it all right to the end.

CALL FOR FURTHER NATIONAL SACRIFICE.

We should have to call upon the nation for further sacrifice, but should only do so because it was absolutely necessary. Now there must be a further drain upon the man-power in order to sustain, until the American Army arrives, the additional burden. We must have enough men to defend the lines held for three years, and defend them against all comers, from any enemy front, and must also have an army to manœuvre, and which would enable us to appear with least delay at any point in emergency in any part of the colossal battlefield. There was no ground for panic. Even after sending troops to Italy's assistance the Allies have marked numerical superiority in France and Flanders, and we have considerable reserves at home. Much greater progress has been made in man-power, especially during the last few months than is realised, but it would be necessary to increase the trained reserves in order to face the new contingencies without anxiety. The Cabinet was prepared with recommendations not only for raising more men, but also for conducting a searching investigation into the best methods of husbanding the existing man-power so as to reduce the terrible wastage of the war. Provision of men for armies is not the most urgent part of the problem.

TONNAGE MEANS VICTORY.

Men were especially needed in Great Britain to help solve the tonnage problems. Victory was now a question of tonnage, and tonnage was victory. Nothing else could defeat us now, but a shortage of tonnage. The advent of the United States into the war had enormously increased the demand. Germany had gambled on America's failure to transport colossal numbers of men and aeroplanes to Europe. The Prussian War Lords had promised their own people and their Allies that these formidable masses would never find their way into the battle line.

Mr. Lloyd George foreshadowed a further drawing of men from unessential war trades and occupations in order to increase the shipbuilding requirements. He urged the further saving of tonnage not only in economising consumption, but home production. This year we had increased the home food production by two to three million tons and we had been the only belligerents who had increased the food output during the war. It was essential that we save another three million tons of food-imports in 1918. He appealed to agriculturists to fall in with the plans accordingly. The Government would do its best in finding provision, labour and machinery, and the nation could help in another way, namely, by discouraging grousers. Grousing undermined morals and the national *morale* was vital in a question of holding out. Peace propaganda was fed with grumblers. Let us beware of playing these propagandists' games.

We had challenged a sinister Power, which is menacing the world with enslavement, and it would have been better if we had never issued the challenge unless we meant to carry it through. A challenged Power, which was not overthrown, always became stronger for the challenge. People who think they can begin a new era, while Prussian military peace and power remained unbeaten were labouring under a strange delusion. (Loud cheers.)

NEWSPAPERS ACCLAIM SPEECH.

With the exception of the *Daily News*, which regrets that the Prime Minister failed to state a policy allied with gravity and definiteness demanded by the occasion, the newspapers acclaim Mr. Lloyd George's speech.

The *Daily Telegraph* says it is an utterance for which all must be grateful who appreciate the meaning of a "just war." What Mr. Lloyd George asks is well within the country's powers, and he can reckon upon the country's reply.

The *Daily Graphic* says that Mr. Lloyd George has never spoken to better purpose, and the nation will ungrudgingly and enthusiastically give its support.

The *Morning Post* says that Mr. Lloyd George reached the true and authentic note in British statesmanship in appealing to the spirit of old England.

The *Daily Chronicle* says the speech had the unusual quality of restrained, dispassionate firmness, and was decidedly appropriate to the present crisis. The emphasis on tonnage and food suggests that the Prime Minister does not intend to put everybody indiscriminately into khaki.

The *Times* says that the chief merit of the speech is the clearness and directness with which it keeps things that really matter before the people. Cunning and insidious efforts have been made to confuse their judgment and shake their faith. The Prime Minister waits the poison gas aside and bids them fix their eyes on the stars which had guided them and their fathers through history.

The *Daily Mail* says the speech was such as British people in times like these deserve to expect from leaders. It had courage and faith, and flung a challenge full in the face of all doubters and waverers. We must either close the ranks now and fix our eyes on the central purposes for which we are fighting or history will say that at a supreme moment we faltered and broke down; and that is unthinkable.

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE BLOCKADE.

LONDON, December 15th.

Mr. Runciman, ex-President of the Board of Trade, speaking at Preston, said that when we made peace with Germany we would have to bring home to her that the Allies controlled the principal raw materials of the world. America could shut off cotton, and Germany could obtain only a little from Asia Minor. We could deprive her of three-fourths of the hides required for leather purposes and practically all the rubber which was now an essential part of nearly every manufacture. We are now doing all this by means of the Blockade, which was tightening and becoming more effective month by month, with inevitable results to German staple industries. Mr. Runciman declared that it would be part of our policy, as declared by the Americans, to enforce the maintenance of peace by the control of raw materials. He deprecated the use of trade for political ends, but the maintenance of peace was worth every effort. Many accepted Mr. Wilson's plea for a "League of Nations," and they could comfort themselves with the thought that power to enforce such a League's decisions was within economic limits, and lay mainly with the Allies.

LATEST CABLES.

AIR REPRISALS.

OUTPUT OF AEROPLANES INCREASED.

LONDON, December 15th.

Lord Rothermere, speaking at the Lloyd George banquet, said:—We are whole-heartedly in favour of air reprisals to avenge the murder of innocent women and children. We shall strive for a complete and satisfying retaliation. Our output of machines has increased most satisfactorily. At the present rate of progress it will not be long before the criticisms of the Air Ministry are silenced.

ALLIED NAVAL COUNCIL.

TO WATCH THE GENERAL CONDUCT OF NAVAL WAR.

LONDON, December 15th.

It is officially announced that it has been decided to create an Allied Naval Council to ensure the closest touch and complete co-operation between the Allied Fleet, and the development of all scientific operations connected with the conduct of the war.

The Council will watch the general conduct of naval war and make necessary recommendations enabling the Government to make decisions. The individual responsibility of the Chiefs of Staff and Commander-in-Chief at sea towards their respective Governments as regards operations in hand and also as regards the tactical and strategical disposition of their forces remains unchanged.

The Council will consist of the Ministers of Marine and the Chiefs of Naval Staffs of the nations represented, namely, France, Italy, the United States, and Great Britain. As the Council will necessarily meet in Europe the Chiefs of Naval Staffs of the United States and Japan will be represented by Flag Officers. The Council will have a permanent Secretariat, who will collate all necessary information.

SERIOUS FIGHTING AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

LONDON, December 15th.

The *Times'* Washington correspondent says that Mr. Secretary Lansing has received a telegram from the U.S.A. Consul at Vladivostok reporting that serious fighting has broken out among the Russian military factions, and urging the despatch of American troops.

The *Times'* Petrograd correspondent states that over one hundred and fifty British subjects, including women and children, are detained owing to the detention of certain Russians in Great Britain. They are now permitted to obtain passports.

JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF VLADIVOSTOK.

LONDON, December 15th.

The *Daily Mail* states that the Foreign Office up to last night had not received confirmation of the reported Japanese occupation of Vladivostok. It was, however, described as conceivable that Japan, in order to protect the accumulation of Allied stores, may have decided upon such action.

ALLIES AND WAR PURCHASES

LONDON, December 15th.

It is officially announced that an Inter-Ally Council on War Purchases has been finally established.

The Council will sit alternately at London and Paris. Its primary object is the consideration of the needs of the Allies for purchases in the United States.

The Council will indicate priorities, but the final decision in that connection will be made at Washington.

HONOURING THE OLD ARMY.

COMMEMORATION SERVICE.

LONDON, December 15th.

A unique historic event was celebrated in London this afternoon, when a choral commemoration of "The First Seven Divisions" of the men of the Old British Army, who, at a great sacrifice and against tremendous odds, stemmed the German tide of 1914, was held at the Albert Hall. Their Majesties, the King and Queen, were present, and also seven hundred survivors of the Old Army, many of whom had been wounded. These men formed into a procession and marched to the Albert Hall from the Embankment after being entertained to luncheon by the Lord Mayor.

The whole of the music at the Commemoration service was by British composers. The centre piece was an ode dedicated to the First Seven Divisions, the Fallen, the Prisoners, the Disabled, and those still fighting.

After the music Mr. Balfour read a passage from Ecclesiastes beginning "Let's now praise the famous men."

Lord Derby read the order of the battle of the First Seven Divisions.

The commemoration service was closed by the singing of the hymn "For all the Saints" and the sounding of the Reveille.

TURKEY AND PEACE.

LONDON, December 15th.

The *Daily Mail's* correspondent at Washington says it is reported that Mukhmar Bey, one of the Turkish delegates confering at Berne with regard to the exchange of prisoners, has asked Constantinople for power to negotiate a separate peace.

MILKING PROCESS OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

LONDON, December 15th.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, referring to the transfers of German troops from the Eastern front, points out, firstly, that the Germans have not been sending their best troops to the Eastern Front for a long time; secondly, they have been freely milking the Eastern Front for the Western Front; thirdly, the *morale* of the soldiers on the Eastern Front has probably not been unaffected by fraternisation and the absence of fighting. Hence it is questionable if the fighting value of the troops from the Eastern Front is really so very high.

Continuing, the correspondent says:—I do not wish to minimise the situation which may arise from the Russian peace, but the confidence of our Army to deal successfully with the worst the Huns can do remains absolutely unimpaired. The enemy's small success at Polderhoek Chateau was due to the great concentration of their artillery against the shallow water-dogged trenches".

AMALGAMATION OF BRITISH BANKS.

LONDON, December 15th.

An arrangement has been made for the amalgamation of the National Provincial Bank of England and the Union of London and Smith's Bank, whose joint deposits aggregate one hundred and fifty millions sterling.

CONSCRIPTION DEMONSTRATION IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, December 15th.

Three thousand women participated in an enthusiastic conscription demonstration in the Auditorium. Mr. Hughes, who was accorded a great reception, strongly appealed to the women to support the Government's proposals.

Mr. Wattspech opined that the result of the referendum depended upon New South Wales, particularly upon the vote of the metropolis.

GERMAN FLEET'S DISCRETION

PARIS, December 15th.

M. Leygues, the Minister of Marine, in a published statement says that Germany does not dare to challenge the Allied fleet. Each time her fleet came out the British severely chastised its temerity. M. Leygues opines that the German crews are not so good or enterprising as at the beginning of the war, and their munitions seem to be inferior. However, he would not draw too optimistic a conclusions from that.

GREAT BRITAIN'S COTTON SUPPLY.

LONDON, December 16th.

A deputation of Members of the House of Commons, representing constituencies engaged in the cotton industry, headed by Mr. H. Nuttall, waited upon the Controller of Shipping, in whose unavoidable absence Sir Leo Chiozda Money acted as deputy.

Replying to the several views expressed, Sir Leo said that the War Cabinet instructed the Shipping Controller to maintain the rate of the cotton supply which was secured in 1917 as far as was achievable in view of the tonnage situation. Notwithstanding that one-half of our ships were engaged for war purposes and all the losses falling on the remaining half, the Ministry of Shipping contrived in 1917 to bring into the United Kingdom a quantity of cotton almost equal to that in the year preceding the war. The Trade would have had all it needed if it had not been for the great call for cotton for explosives. He could not make any promise regarding the importation for 1918 owing to the uncertainty of our shipping losses, but he hoped to be able to carry out the War Cabinet's wishes regarding cotton. He denied the number of cotton ships lost. The greater part of the cargo of the steamer *Red Bridge* was salved, and the cotton despatched to Liverpool by small craft. It was not true that the *Red Bridge* was sent from one port to another. The success of the Admiralty convoy protecting scheme was magnificent, and it was hoped to further improve it.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

LIGHTLESS NIGHTS FOR AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, December 15th.

The Fuel Administration has decreed several lightless nights weekly for the purpose of not only saving coal but providing "startling visual evidence of the United States being engaged in the conduct of the greatest world-war."

The decree bars everywhere illuminated signs, advertisements, searchlights, and external ornamental illumations, and also prohibits lights in the interior of stores, offices and other business places, when not open.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

BRITISH FRONT.

WE NEED ONE MILLION MEN.

Col. Repington in the *Times* says there are now 150 German Divisions on the Western Front and 79 on the Eastern Front, but the latter are denuded of all fighters between 19 and 35 years, who have been sent to the west. We must quickly take precautions to meet a blow, possibly in the winter or spring. We need a million men in order to maintain our existing forces in 1918.

LONDON, December 15th.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphs to-day that quiet continues on the Cambrai front, although the dry, clear, cold weather favours active operations.

THE CAMBRAI INQUIRY.

LONDON, December 16th.

The Cambrai enquiry is to be held at General Headquarters when Lord Derby will attend.

The German Press is full of hints of an impending decisive blow which is being prepared on the Western Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

PART OF A TRENCH REGAINED.

LONDON, December 15th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We regained a considerable part of the trench which the enemy penetrated yesterday morning, in the neigabourhood of Polderhoek Chateau. Hostile artillery is active to the east of Messines and north-east of Ypres.

LATER.

There has been local fighting to the south-east of Polygon Wood, where before dawn the enemy attacked our positions in the neighbourhood of Polderhoek Chateau.

We repulsed the enemy, except at one point, where he entered a front trench on a front of about three hundred yards.

Hostile artillery was very active in the afternoon east of Bullecourt, and there has been considerable reciprocal artillery firing between the Scarpe Valley and Gavrelle.

LATEST CABLES.

GENERAL LUDENDORFF'S SECRET REPORT.

The *Daily Chronicle's* correspondent with the French Armies, telegrapning on the 14th inst., says a secret report issued on October 4th by the Chief of the German General Staff, and signed by General Ludendorff himself, shows the alarming losses of the German artillery.

The report states that during the grand operations the average numbers of guns lost by a single German army in a single month either by wear, tear or by enemy fire were 870 field-guns and 585 heavy pieces. In other words, the arsenals and workshops are obliged to make or repair these pieces to the extent of three-quarters of the whole artillery establishment merely in order to maintain the existing strength. The report further testifies to the efficacy of the Allied counter-battery work. It says that of the average 1,455 guns put out of action 655 were lost by wear and tear and 800 by Allied bombardments.

General Ludendorff says:—The figures show that the enemy counter-fires upon our artillery with very good results. It should be added that the loss of material is only one side of the artillery struggle, but that destruction of munitions, losses in killed, and the diminution in *morale* are elements at least as important."

BRITISH AIRSHIP LANDS NEAR UTRECHT.

AMSTERDAM, December 16th.

A British airship descended near Utrecht.

The crew of five, who previously landed, will be interned.

H.K.D.C. CAMP CHURCH SERVICE.

BISHOP LANDER'S ADDRESS.

The Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander), assisted by Rev. W. T. Featherstone, held a service yesterday at a Church Parade of the Hongkong Defence Corps at Lowu, when there were present, among others, H. E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.), and Major Morgan (Administrative Commandant).

The following address was delivered by his Lordship:—

May I speak briefly to you on three words:—Service, sacrifice and spirit? This camp suggests all three. Our Nation has ever in theory honoured the idea of service. The highest subject of the King has for his motto "I serve," and we have ever signed our official letters "your obedient servant," but of recent times the idea has been obscured. We thought the aristocracy were not necessarily the best servants of the State, but those who had the biggest titles or whose grandparents had rendered the service. The popular adage does not suggest the service rendered by a Lord but his self-indulgence. We did not say "as active as a Lord" but "as drunk as a Lord." The aspiration of some was to be rich and idle, forgetting that happiness is only found in service. All that is now changing. We have universal service. If a man will not serve in some way he has no right to derive benefit from the defence and service of others. Your camp here is a grand illustration of the duty and joy of service to the State, and through the State to the whole world. There is a solidarity of the race and every man is born in to it not to dominate it but to serve it. On the day war was declared I happened to be returning from Japan and was discussing the situation with a German lady, who said:—"Why cannot England and Germany be allies? Then we would dominate the whole world." I replied that the British ideal was not to dominate, but to serve the world. We have taken Jerusalem not for ourselves but those who will use it best. From whence did we derive this ideal of service of which the war has given us a fresh vision? Not from those who practically deify the state but from the sublime carpenter of Nazareth, from Him who though equal with God took upon Him the form of slave who came not to be served but to serve, who in that very Jerusalem washed his disciples' feet and who said "if any man would be great let him be the servant of all." Universal Service for the benefit of the universe is a Christian ideal that we must keep before us.

Secondly, your camp suggests the word sacrifice. You are not here for fun. It is not a picnic, but to many of you it has meant considerable sacrifice. Your business may suffer by your absence; overtime must be put in afterwards, sport must be suspended. For all this the community owes you a debt of gratitude. If it is to do any good, it involves sacrifice. This also has ever been valued by our nation. Who were our popular heroes? Not the men who bought titles by big gifts to a political party and who lived in luxury and squandered or saved big fortunes.

Some may have toadied to them but they never admired them or really respected them. It was the men of the Fire Brigade and the lifeboat crews who risked their lives to save others that were the popular heroes and when the war broke out it was the very best who volunteered for the Flying Corps and other most perilous branches of service. Punch exactly expressed when he represented the minesweepers saying it is because our work is so perilous that so many want to do. Self-sacrifice of men, wives and mothers has become universal. *Now* we despise a selfish man, not only the selfish creature who robs a girl of her priceless jewel of purity to satisfy his lust or who cheats at cards or who tempts others to drink to excess, but now we realise as never before that none of us liveth to himself and that self-denial in the use of every luxury and even the necessaries of life is essential to all right thinking British people. From whence comes the ideal of sacrifice? I believe from the Father of us all. It has been finely said that "God is an act of eternal sacrifice and Christ the Reproduction of that act in time." The time man, made in God's image, is after all God's Son and when once faced with realities, he begins to show marks of his parentage by sacrificing himself. God is no neutral potentate but "He so loved that He gave His son." Yea, He Himself took our nature upon Him and was willing to suffer even the cross of shame. "He Emptied Himself." The war has in many cases proved the vindication of the cross of Christ, and of His teaching. Many a man has saved his life as He by sacrificing it for others. If we cannot go to the front we must at least sacrifice our time, our money and our pleasures for the cause for which others are sacrificing their all. There must be universal sacrifice as well as universal service.

The spirit of our service and sacrifice is all important. We are not fighting for more territory, for wider fields of trade, or for any material advantage. Before the war we were too materialistic. "Will it pay?" was the first question, "What is he worth?" we asked when we meant not his character which is the only permanent asset but how much money has a man got. If the average Englishman thought at his desire for his old age and his children's future it was first largely a matter of being prosperous, and comfortable. Now we realise that national honour is more valuable than material wealth. The war is spiritual. We are fighting because Right is more important than Might, Principle than Policy, Conscience than Convenience. Victory for any nation that has not learnt this lesson and has not the right spirit would be worse than defeat, because a worse materialism might ensue. No, we know that the all-important thing for any people is not even the strength of its Army or the efficiency of its Navy, but the spirit of its people, the spirit of righteousness and honour. It will profit nothing if a man or a nation gain the whole world and lose his or its own soul. England must find her soul or the war with all its sacrifices will be in vain. We must come back to the Christ Himself.

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From 1st November, 1917, TOP FLOOR of 7, Duddell Street, now used as Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's Printing Office.
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SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON EVERY BOTTLE. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE WAR.

The following Cables were received on Saturday night and issued in our Early morning Extra yesterday.

Franco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

BOMB FIGHTING.

LONDON, December 14th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully attacked a post southward of Villers-Guislain this morning. The garrison were killed or captured.

There was bomb-fighting this afternoon eastward of Bullecourt in a portion of the trench into which the enemy penetrated on Wednesday. A few additional prisoners were taken.

The enemy's artillery showed some activity southward of the Scarpe and north-eastward of Ypres.

One aeroplanes engaged the enemy during the attack at Bullecourt on Wednesday, and bombs were dropped and low reconnaissances were carried out. There was much fighting in the air. One "Gotha" and two other machines were brought down and three were driven down; all our machines returned.

BRITISH POSITION IMPROVED.

LATER.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—As a result of the bomb-fighting reported last night, we slightly improved our position eastward of Bullecourt.

The enemy raided a post to the south of Prouville, and a few men are missing.

GERMAN REPORT.

A wireless German official message states:—We beat back an attempt to recapture the trenches to the eastward of Bullecourt.

Our violent surprise mine firing caused heavy damage to the southward of St. Quentin.

FRENCH FRONT.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

PARIS, December 14th.

A *communiqué* states:—There were violent artillery actions in the regions of Maisons-de-Champagne, to the east of Suippes, and in Alsace.

Italian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS' FIRM RESISTANCE.

GERMANS ATTACK WITH DENSE MASSES OF TROOPS.

LONDON, December 14th.

An Italian official message says that firm resistance has compelled the enemy to suspend his infantry attack on Colcaprile and Neoldella Berretta. Aeroplanes shelled his concentrated troops.

The enemy launched dense masses in an encircling movement against the salient Monte Solarolo. The infantry, aided by Italian and French batteries, repulsed the enemy, yielding only a short section of ground after inflicting—immense losses.

GERMANS MAKING HUGE SACRIFICES.

BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS SAVE THE DAY.

LONDON, December 14th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters reports:—It is estimated that 150,000 Austro-Germans have been lost since the beginning of the offensive in the Trentino. Nevertheless, the enemy, in renewing his desperate attempts to enter the plain, is employing whole divisions in each attack These, after enormous sacrifices, generally succeed in conquering some outpost or advanced trench, only to find the position is dominated by the Italian guns.

Apparently Soetzendorff and von Bulow are determined to pass the Alpine bulwark before the severe winter sets in. The Italian scouts have ascertained that the enemy has concentrated 2,500 guns on less than ten miles of front between the Brenta and the Piave rivers. When all fire simultaneously the houses in Cita Della, Castel Franco and Treviso are shaken with the concussion. Judging by the present action the enemy has reverted to the original idea that entry to the plain is only possible by the capture of Grappa mountain mass. Hitherto he has encountered redoubtable resistance, whole battalions of Italians allowing themselves to be destroyed in preference to yielding. Now that the British and French Allies are beside and behind the Italians, their intervention has saved the day, giving well-deserved rest and breathing space to the Italians, who have endured the unparalled strain of five weeks' unremitting and unsheltered fighting.

Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUBMARINE SHELLS MADEIRA.

MANY HOUSES DESTROYED.

LONDON, December 14th.

Yesterday evening a submarine bombarded Funchal, Madeira, for twenty minutes.

Many houses and the church of St. Clara were destroyed, and there were many casualties.

Forty shells fell into the town.

The submarine disappeared, pursued by patrol boats.

THE LATEST RAID ON TRIESTE.

ITALIAN TORPEDO-BOATS' DARING FEAT.

ROME, December 14th.

Details of the raid on Trieste, made by Italian light craft on December 9th, show that two torpedo-boats, during the night, cut eight chains and removed the floating mines barring the entrance to the harbour, after which one torpedo-boat drew alongside the battleship *Wien* and the other alongside a cruiser.

Finding that the Austrian warships were not provided with nets, the torpedo-boats launched two torpedoes at each.

The *Wien* sank in seven minutes.

The damage to the cruiser has not been ascertained.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE AIR RAID OVER ENGLAND.

TWO AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

LONDON, December 15th.

Tw German aeroplanes were brought down in the raid on the 6th inst. They were forced to descend owing to damage from anti-aircraft guns.

HONOUR FOR GENERAL VAN DE VENTER.

LONDON, December 15th.

It is officially announced that General Vande Venter has been made a K.C.B.

EX-PRESIDENT OF PORTUGAL EXILED.

LONDON, December 14th.

A decree exiles ex-President Machado indefinitely.

ELECTIONS IN RUSSIA.

MAXIMALISTS CLAIM GREAT MAJORITIES.

LONDON, December 14th.

The Bolshevik Petrograd Telegraph Agency reports overwhelming pro-Maximalist majorities in the Constituent Assembly elections from the Twelfth and Fifth Armies and the army in Finland.

THE OCCUPATION OF JERUSALEM.

THE CHIEF RABBI'S CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, December 14th.

The Chief Rabbi has written a letter to His Majesty the King, on behalf of the Jewish communities throughout the Empire, congratulating His Majesty upon the historic victories of the Army in the Holy Land.

The Chief Rabbi says "the occupation of Jerusalem, following so closely upon the epoch-making declaration by the Government on Palestine as a national home for the Jewish people, causes the hearts of millions of my brethren throughout the world to throb with the deepest gratitude to the Almighty; the House of Israel fervently prays for the complete and lasting success of your Majesty's forces everywhere."

His Majesty the King replied, expressing his deep appreciation of the congratulations.

The Chief Rabbi telegraphed General Allenby heartfelt congratulations.

The Chief Rabbi has arranged for special praise and thanksgiving on the taking of Jerusalem to be included in the Synagogue service to-morrow.

HIGH COURT IN INDIA.

LONDON, December 15th.

In the House of Commons, The Rt. Hon. W. Hayes Fisher, President of the Local Government Board, stated that a High Court would be established in the Punjab, after the war, as soon as financial considerations permitted. No recommendations had been received from the Raj regarding a High Court for Burma.

SCHEME FOR A UNIVERSITY.

The Raj had not yet submitted to the Secretary of State a detailed scheme for a university in Rangoon. The Government of Burma and the Raj were still discussing the matter and it was hoped that it might be possible to utilise the experience of the Commission which was enquiring into the Calcutta University.

INDIA SOLDIERS' PENSIONS.

The Secretary of State for India was considering the proposals for continuing the Indian soldiers' pensions to orphans who were not provided for.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

PETROGRAD, December 14th.

The Government delegate telegraphs that the Maximalist troops occupied Tamarovka and Kaluga, disarmed and arrested Korniloff's "shock" troops, and restored the Revolutionary authority.

The Commissioner of the Black Sea Fleet telegraphs asking for the immediate despatch of all Black Sea detachments with numerous machine-guns. He says the Military Cadets are attacking Rostoff with armoured cars.

The Bolshevik Government, while proclaiming the Cadets' demonstration at the Constituent Assembly on the 11th inst. as absurd, has taken the strongest measures to overawe the Cadets. It concentrated 8,000 Maximalist troops in the vicinity of Taurida Palace, which itself is swarming with troops, and prohibited the admission of members unless they have passes signed by the Maximalist Commissioners.

The Red Guards raided the Cadet Headquarters and the rooms of the Socialist leader, Tchernoff.

THE COMMISSIONERS' POWERS.

M. Trotzky announces that if the armistice is signed at Brestlitovsk, the Commissioners will be empowered to enter into peace negotiations.

THE ARMISTICE.

LONDON, December 14th.

A German official statement announces that the Russian Delegation again arrived at Brestlitovsk on the 12th instant, for a continuation of the armistice negotiations.

The next plenary sitting was fixed for the 13th instant.

PETROGRAD, December 14th.

General Krylenko telegraphs that General Tcheremisoff refused to come and see him at Pskoff, and that he has removed him from command.

The Commissioner of the Fifth Army announces the arrival of General Krylenko at Dvinsk, and he adds that the Committee of the Fifth Army has undertaken to arrange an armistice on its front.

General Boldyreff, commander of the Army, has been dismissed and arrested.

The Soviet at Moscow seized the works of the great Moscow newspaper *Russkoe Slovo* for publishing rumours that Krylenko's seizure of the General Staff Headquarters was carried out on the insistence of German Headquarters.

RUSSIAN GENERAL COMMITS SUICIDE.

PETROGRAD, December 14th.

The Secretary of the Maximalist Peace Delegation telegraphs from Brestlitovsk that General Skalon committed suicide by shooting himself on the evening of the armistice conference with the Germans.

MAXIMALIST CLAIM.

PETROGRAD, December 14th.

The Maximalist News Agency states that General Korniloff's forces have been beaten by Red Guards and regular troops.

General Korniloff fled.

ARREST OF COSSACK LEADERS.

PETROGRAD, December 14th

The *Pravda* announces that the leading members of the Council of Cossack troops have been arrested in Petrograd.

RUSSIA AND HER DEBTS.

LONDON, December 14th.

During the past week there have been various statements in the Petrograd newspapers that the Lenin Government intends to repudiate the State debts. This story was first published in the newspaper *Pravda*.

Up to the present, there has been neither official confirmation nor denial.

REPORTED ARREST OF GENERAL KALEDIN.

PETROGRAD, December 15th.

The Bolshevik Telegraph Agency says that Rostoff, Nakhitchevan and Taganrog are in the hands of Revolutionary troops and that Generals Kaledin, Pototsky and their staff have been arrested. General Kaledin asked the Major of Rostoff to come to Novolcherkosh to discuss the suspension of military operations.

SCRAPPY AND VAGUE REPORTS.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the accounts from the south are so scrappy, vague, and contradictory that it is impossible to form a clear idea of the result of General Kaledin's Cossack rising.

The Bolsheviks now state that Generals Kaledin, Lukomsky, Deniken and Alexieff and M. Rodzianko, the President of the Duma, are in Novolcherkosh with sixteen thousand infantry. The reports regarding the situation at Rostoff are wholly contradictory.

KILLED IN ACTION.

MAJOR HAROLD GARNETT.

LONDON, December 14th.

Major Harold Garnett, the Lancashire cricketer, has been killed in action.

BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, December 12th.

Lieutenant Colin Coote has been returned unopposed for Wisbech.

GREAT INCREASES IN BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, December 14th.

The increases in exports for November 1917 are £894,081 and in imports, £20,594,217, as compared with November last year.

RAW MATERIAL.

WARNING TO GERMANY.

LONDON, December 14th.

Sir Edward Carson stated in the House of Commons that during the period of reconstruction after the war, until the needs of ourselves and our Allies have been satisfied, Germany would not get an ounce of raw material from the British Empire.

AMERICA AND SILVER.

MAY FIX DOLLAR RATE.

WASHINGTON, December 15th.

A delegation of silver producers will confer, on Friday, on the Government's plan of contracting for one year's output.

It is thought that the cost of production may necessitate fixing the price of the dollar, of which the Treasury is reported to have tentatively approved.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, December 14th.

The silver market is quiet.

LATER.

The silver market is unchanged.

EFFECT OF SHANGHAI DEMAND.

LONDON, December 15th.

Messrs. Montagu's report states that the fall in the price of silver is due to a slight slackening in the demand from Shanghai, whose exchange is firm.

Yesterday's official rate of 4/3 is the highest in recent years, and approximates the point at which silver may be profitably shipped from San Francisco, but a United States Government licence would be necessary.

Pending definite details of projected purchases by the British and American Governments, the market is somewhat inert.

The Indian silver holding has decreased by 103 lakhs and gold increased by 62 lakhs.

LATER.

Silver is quoted 43¼d. per ounce. There is a small demand, and the market is steady.

SEAMEN'S REMARKABLE GALLANTRY.

LONDON, December 15th.

The Albert Gold Medal has been awarded to Seaman Rath and the ordinary Albert Silver Medal to Seamen Knoulton and Abbott. A seaplane, while carrying out exercises, emerged from a cloud at high speed and struck the mast of a wireless station. The seapiane's engine was wedged in the latticed girders and the body of the aeroplane was sticking out at right angles. The pilot, who flung upon the plane, was unconscious 300 feet above ground. The three sailors climbed up inside the latticed girders in eight minutes. Rath crawled out to the plane and held the pilot, who was groaning and semi-delirious until Knaulton and Abbott passed out a rope, by which the pilot was lowered to the ground. The gallantry of the seamen was accentuated by the fact that the mast was badly damaged. The wind caused the mast and the aeroplane to sway, threatening a crash to the earth every moment.

THE HALIFAX DISASTER.

SUSPECTED GERMAN SPY.

HALIFAX, December 14th.

John Johansen, helmsman of the Belgian relief ship *Imo*, which collided with the munitions ship, has been detained on suspicion of being a German spy.

LATER

Johansen was arrested while trying to leave the hospital where the physicians decided that he was shamming injury.

GERMANY'S PEACE OFFER.

AMSTERDAM, December 14th.

The German official explanation regarding Mr. Balfour's statement in the House of Commons on the 11th instant says:—Germany received a communication through a neutral relating to Germany's war-aims. This communication was so couched as to warrant the belief that it was made with the knowledge of Great Britain. Germany was ready to answer the inquiry, and considered a direct verbal reply through a neutral the best course, but Germany's opponents did nothing to facilitate such direct reply. Mr. Balfour's statement was the first news received by Germany that the Allies were ready to receive a communication from Germany. No further steps have been taken by Germany.

INCOME-TAX APPEAL DISMISSED.

LONDON, December 14th.

The Appeal Court has dismissed the appeal by the Income Tax Commissioners from a decision by Justice Atkin that Messrs. Boustead & Co., were entitled to deduct the annual value of their branch premises in Singapore and Penang in fixing the profits of their business for Income Tax for 1913.

AMERICA'S NEW DESTROYERS.

It is now certain, according to statements published in New York (says the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent), that all the American destroyers in building will be ready for delivery in European waters next spring, instead of in the winter of 1918, as expected, thus saving ten months. The first of the new destroyers, in which many radical changes have been introduced, have had their trial trips, and are said to have amazed observers. Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and President Wilson are apparently in complete agreement regarding a great expansion policy for the American navy. American shipyards are reported to be actually building warships "faster than has ever yet been known in the history of naval construction anywhere."

DEUTSCHE BANK BRIBES.

HOW BOLO GOT THE CASH.

BERNSTORFF'S PART.

[FROM W. F. BULLOCK, NEW YORK.]

The Attorney-General of New York, Mr. Merton E. Lewis, has supplied the public with a dramatic sequel to the story he published concerning the activities of Bolo Pasha on behalf of Germany. [Bolo Pasha is a Frenchman who got his title from the ex-Khedive and is now in prison near Paris on a charge of treason.] The sequel occupied seven columns of newspaper print devoted to reproducing the testimony of German-born bankers and others who assisted the traitor in his endeavour to "sink without trace" in the French Press the millions provided for him by Count Bernstorff.

"I tell you Bolo is a sly fox, a very sly fox," is the verdict on his talents given by Adolf Pavenstedt, of the banking house of G. Amsinck & Co. It was Pavenstedt to whom Bolo went when he arrived in New York. He showed the German-born banker a copy of his contract with M. Humbert and suggested to him how important it was that he should secure control of a newspaper with a circulation of two millions a day. The suggestion was accompanied by a statement that he had heard from "a friend" in Switzerland that Germany was willing to go to any length to make a separate peace with France. He even outlined terms on which he declared Germany would settle with France—the cession of certain unspecified French Colonies to Germany in exchange for a part of Alsace-Lorraine and the evacuation of the occupied parts of Northern France.

"THE MONEY OR I'M LOST."

Pavenstedt informed the Attorney-General that he did not suppose Bolo had any authority from Germany for these terms, but his scheme to organise sentiment for peace in French newspapers on those lines so impressed the German banker that he hurried post haste to Washington to consult Bernstorff. "I must have the money or I am lost man," Bolo said to Pavenstedt.

Bernstorff found what Pavenstedt had to tell him "very interesting." The Ambassador declared that it would be of immense value if something effective could be done to change the tone of the French Press. He promised to think the matter over.

Pavenstedt returned to New York and acquainted Bolo with the fact that the German Ambassador was very much interested. Bolo merely remarked: "Well, let me know what he says when he comes to New York." A few days later Pavenstedt was summoned to an interview with Bernstorff in the Hotel Ritz-Carlton, New York. At the interview the Ambassador told him that he had decided to provide the money.

Messages were then exchanged with Berlin. The first wireless message from Sayville, sent by Hugo Schmidt, ran: "Communicate with William Foxley [the code name for the German Foreign office] and telegraph whether he has placed money at my disposal with you for Charles Gledhill" [code for Bernstorff].

BOLO'S DAZZLING STORIES.

The answer, received a week later, read:—

Replying to your cablegram about Charles Gledhill, Fred Hoover [code for Guarantee Trust Company] will receive money for account. You may dispose of it according to our letter of November 24th, 1914.—Direktion Deutsche Bank.

Other messages showed how the money was disposed of and how "sly" Bolo was. How unimpeachable his mission seemed was made apparent in the evidence given by officials of the Royal Bank of Canada whom the spy dazzled with stories of the immense sum he was authorised to expend for the supply of paper for French newspapers in which he was interested.

Bolo gave a most plausible excuse for the transference of the funds at his disposal to the Royal Bank of Canada. He said it had come to his knowledge that G. Amsinck & Co., with whom he had Amsinck and Co., with whom he had hitherto dealt, had German sympathies. He, as a patriotic Frenchman, had consequently decided to transfer the entire account from them to the Canadian bank.

The story of how the German Government's gold was juggled from one bank to another until all traces of its origin were apparently obliterated is a fascinating one. The transactions were aided by Bolo's ingratiating smile and manners. Even the Paris house of Morgans was completely hoodwinked, for they wrote to their New York house concerning Bolo: "We think it well perhaps to add, in view of the somewhat Oriental sound of this gentleman's name and title, he is not a Turk and, in fact, is the brother of a well-known French Archbishop."

This was followed by a telegram saying: "Bolo Pasha says remit to us by cable his balance. Although original agreement not kept, would be very pleased if you could allow some interest, possibly even 2 per cent., in view of the connections of this client, which are of great importance to us."

How Bolo came to make the acquaintance of Mr. Hearst is explained by Mr. Hearst in a message from San Francisco in which he threatens the Attorney-General with proceedings for slander for his "unwarranted implications." Mr. Hearst says:—

"I met Bolo Pasha merely as a French newspaper man and reputed representative of the Paris *Journal*. He came to me and said: 'You use more print than any other man in the United States. Will you tell me where to get it best and cheapest? Print paper is almost unobtainable in Paris.'"

"I gave him all the information I could and that any newspaper man with any courtesy would naturally give to a visiting French journalist. Bolo Pasha seemed wholly loyal to his own land and I had no reason to suppose he was not very polite and appreciative, like all well-mannered Frenchmen, and I invited him to a dinner which I gave to a number of ladies and gentlemen in the public dining-room at Sherry's. Conversation on the war was general and trivial, as it is at all such social dinners. That is all I have ever known, seen, or heard of Bolo Pasha."—*Daily Mail*.

SCRAPPING IN SHELL-HOLES

BATTLE STORIES FROM THE WEST FRONT.

YOUNG REGIMENTS FIGHT WELL.

"I got my blighty up by Yyres," said a wounded Midlander with a scrapped up shoulder. "The Germans were holding a line of shell-holes, between some big concrete machine gun emplacements, and we simply could not get at them because of the cross-fire from two of the 'pill-boxes.' It looked as if we were in for a regular hold-up. We had to take cover in shell-holes, half-way across between the lines, and whenever we made any attempt to leave them, the machine-guns had us on the grid. We got through, though. The commanders of the platoons on either flank sized up what was happening, and rushed the emplacements. One of those Platoon Commanders was very hot stuff. He got right up to a loophole in the emplacement, held a bomb in his hand till the fuse was nearly burnt out, and then passed it in to the Boches inside. That stopped the machine-guns all right, and we were able to get a move on.

"The Fritzes in the shell-holes came out to meet us. They were Bavaria 's, and I will say they put up a pretty good fight. It's not the Prussians who are doing the Kaiser's hardest work. They're almost a washout now. It's people like the Bavarians and Wurtemburgers, who are shoved in to the hot corners. They stood waiting for us with the bayonet, holding their rifles across their chests as if they were on inspection of arms parade. As soon as you got near them though, the point jabbed out on you like a flash. One big fellow near them though, the point jabbed out going to fight at all, and came up to him quite casual like. Then flick went his bayonet and if I had not jumped pretty spryly I would not be here. My chum got him before he could recover himself. I've never seen Boches use the bayonet really well before.

"That was some scrap. It was bayonet, butt, and boot. There were quite as many of the Germans as of our boys. I saw the sense then of all the bayonet practice we used to grumble so much about during our rest periods. We needed it all. A prisoner told us afterwards that his crowd rather fancied themselves. But we got them all in spite of their good fighting. When they saw that our boys were every bit as good as themselves, and a little bit better, it broke their spirit completely, and what was left surrendered quite suddenly. It was the funniest turn up I've ever seen. One minute a devil of a mill going on, the next minute 'Finnee,' as the French say.

"While the fight was going on the Germans turned their artillery on the lot of us. They did not seem to care whether they scuppered their own men, as long as they got some of us. They continued the shelling, when it was all over, and the prisoners had to go through their own barrage in getting across to our lines. We consolidated under continuous fire. I got a shell splinter in the shoulder. Luckily it happened about night-fall, and I got pretty quickly to the dressing station."

FOUGHT LIKE GUARDSMEN.

"My regiment is not an old regiment," said a wounded officer. "Our traditions do not stretch back beyond the South African War. We are just a Territorial crowd in an English County which has not the luck to have an old regular regiment associated with it. Yet in the attack from which I was sent home, they fought like Guardsmen. God! how they fought. I thought I knew them, but I didn't really know all they had got in them. They were all plain English country lads, many of them in action for the first time; but I do not think the seasoned troops on either side of us were ashamed of their company. Our objective was the crest of a low ridge. It was the main German position, but they had been holding ground in front of it as well. We expected to find the first lines held lightly, if at all, and that our biggest effort would be required to take the ridge.

"Our bombardment had been very heavy, but when we went over, a perfect hurricane of machine-gun fire met us. Yet we got right up to the first German position in quite good order. I was awfully pleased by the steadiness of my chaps under that fire. Then the German barrage struck us. The whole battalion was out in the open, and we had to lie in shell holes, at first, simply unable to move. Not only that. The Germans had been holding their front trenches, and the garrison was out in shell-holes also. As if the barrage was not enough for us they started lobbing bombs into our shell-holes. Things looked very nasty. We could not get any messages through to the various units of the attack. We were simply a crowd of men, on our own, scattered about in shell holes, with a hell of a bombardment going on. Well! The simple country lads settled the matter for themselves, and pulled the regiment through.

"Little groups of them, sometimes without an officer, sometimes even without an N.C.O., left their shell-holes and started bombing the Germans. Shell-Hole after shell-hole was cleared out, bombers, riflemen, rifle-grenadiers, bayonetmen, working out the principles of attack as they had faithfully studied them for months before. The whole battalion moved forward; out of the barrage, up the crest, in units of twos and threes, until we collected within a few yards of the German positions. Then with a rush we were on them, and crest was ours. We did not finish there. We bombed down on the machine-guns which were holding up the troops on either side of us, and they were able to get through to their objective also.

"A good many of our lads will never go back again to their English country-side. They have paid the price for the name which the regiment has to-day.

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

THE GERMANS AS OTHERS SEE THEM.

OPEN LETTER TO HERR HARDEN.

Sir Isidore Spielmann has addressed an open letter to Herr Harden, editor of the *Zukunft*, "one of the few sane men now in Germany," in the hope that the points which he puts forward may help "to wash from the eyes of his countrymen some of the dust which the Government has thrown into them."

After stating the well-known facts which disprove the fiction foisted upon the German people that the Allies are responsible for the war and forced it upon a peaceful Germany, he continues:

It is far from my intention, Herr Harden, merely to abuse your people, but have they ever considered why they are so despised? They should try to see themselves as others see them. They are generally hated because of their unbounded conceit, their unbounded deceit, and their brutal nature. Their cruelties in this war have seldom been surpassed by the most savage tribes, and have revived for the German people the ancient name of "Huns"—which the Kaiser once claimed himself—a name that will stick to them for all time.

They have invented fighting with the assistance of poisoned gases and "flame throwing"—cruel and cowardly weapons.

They have poisoned wells, as did the savages of old.

They have dropped high explosives on civilians—men, women, and babes—in open towns. They have declared open towns "fortresses," and treated them accordingly, merely because anti-aircraft guns have been set up for their protection.

They have deported men, women, and girls from Belgium and France and enslaved them, forcing them by starvation to work for their enemies.

They have sunk non-combatant ships, and left their crews to drown.

They have even sunk hospital ships under a variety of the meanest pretexts, and drowned defenceless wounded soldiers, Red Cross nurses, and doctors.

They have fired on crews struggling in the water.

They have fired needlessly ruined lands in their retreats.

They have treated prisoners of war with cowardly brutality.

Your Kaiser and your Government now frequently refer to your having "a world of enemies," but have your people ever asked themselves why this is so? Why, in addition to England, France, Russia, Belgium, and Serbia—the first to face you—should you now have arrayed against you the United States of America, Italy, Japan, Montenegro, Albania, Portugal, Roumania, Cuba, Panama, Greece, and Siam? And why have the further countries—China, Brazil, Bolivia, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Liberia, Hayti, and San Domingo—severed diplomatic relations with you?

And why does the whole world distrust you and suspect you? Why will no country trust your word again? Because you do not respect your solemn engagements when it suits your purpose to break them, and because you have brought your diplomacy to the lowest level of trickery and deceit as inculcated by Bismarck and his disciples.

Your endeavour to Prussianize the world has failed because your world-war has failed, thanks to the all-wise and all-merciful God, and the world will not be set back.

"If your people think that all will be forgotten and forgiven as far as they are concerned when the war is over, tell them they are grieviously mistaken.

Until the German people—especially the Prussians—show themselves to be a chastened people, understanding the difference between right and wrong and living up to it; until they understand that honour and truth, mercy and justice are virtues to be practised by Germans as well as by the other nations of the world, they will have to live hence forth as the most despised people on God's earth.

You know what it means to be able to say "ou belong to the first or second battalions of an old line regiment. Everyone envies you, and wishes that his crowd were old regulars also. Well! They speak of us as the "1st—shires" now, not merely as the "—shire regiment," as they used to do."

A SENSE OF HUMOUR.

"That fellow there hasn't got a sense of humour," said a wounded Yorkshireman, chuckling gleefully to himself, in spite of the fact that his right leg was amputated above the knee. He pointed to the retreating form of an R.A.M.C. stretcher-bearer. "He came up to me and says, 'Well, lad. Hast brought over any souvenirs?' And I says, 'Yes mate. I've brought over the finest amputated leg that you ever saw!' And I'm blessed if he saw the joke.

"I got laid out in a raid," he continued. "A daylight raid at that. We got over to the German lines all right, while our guns barraged off the Boches to a treat. We got all that was left of them as prisoners, and the Engineer fellows with us knocked their dug-outs and emplacements silly. It's a little way we have now of stirring up the old Hun when there's nothing big doing.

"We were getting back to our trenches again before the German barrage got going. I stopped one shell all to myself. You see what it did. It did not hurt me half. And I did not lose my senses either. My rifle was smashed. Perhaps it was just as well.

"I saw the Captain coming over, and howled out to him. He ran over to me, and when he saw what had happened, he whipped out a handkerchief and tied it round my leg. Then he passes a knobkerry he was carrying through the loop, and twisted it round and round till the handkerchief felt like a red hot iron. I expect it stopped the bleeding and saved my life; but it was too much for me. When I woke up again I was in hospital."

Something About Graphs

Subtle Contrivances that Save Time and Mental Energy

WHAT IS A GRAPH? Beginning with the first announcement of the forthcoming issue of this standard work on China we have referred constantly to the graphs, but there is reason to believe that the majority of readers have but a hazy idea of what graphs really are. What is a Graph?

In the Century Dictionary, edition 1906, we find:—

Graph.—A diagrammatic representation of a system of connections by means of a number of spots, which may be all distinguished from one another, some pairs of these spots being connected by lines all of which are of one kind. In this way any system of relationship may be presented.

This definition of what is now a more or less common word was written 20 years ago at a time when the graph was in its infancy, unknown except in chemistry, geometry and algebra. As a method of conveying, direct through the eye to the brain, an impression of the relative proportion of things, the graph is in common use to-day in all books where statistics are a part of the text. The weather service charts are graphs; so are the nurse's temperature records hung on the patient's bedstead.

Figures that are Alive

We might describe graphs as "pictorial statistics" or "visible records," and as they are used in the ATLAS AND GAZETTEER OF CHINA they are the embodiment of the most recent methods in the presentation of information in a pleasing form instantly comprehensible. When Lafcadio Hearn came to Japan he wrote as his first impression of street life that the characters on swinging shop-signs and buildings seemed as things alive, animated writing—so with graphs, they are living statistics, picture-presentations that seem alive.

A mass of statistical figures without accompanying Graphs entails on the reader a vast amount of mental labour spent in making his own comparisons and deductions. Statistics expressed in this modern pictorial form reduce mental effort to the minimum, the reader grasps what he sees as he would any other picture. He sees the whole story of China's trade as an attractive illustration, the eye receiving and retaining a vivid picture—a "pictorial record."

The modern Graph, as used by the Far Eastern Geographical Establishment in the GAZETTEER, is far more than "a series of spots with connecting lines." Two decades ago when the Graph was first used it was no more than lines and dots; since then it has developed to such an extent that modern economic geographers recognize that there is nothing in the world that will give the observer a comprehensive view of any subject in commerce so rapidly and so accurately as the modern coloured Graph.

What the Graphs Tells

Suppose we single out one item of the trade of China—the tea trade, for example, or piece goods, or metals, or any other from the list. To secure accurate knowledge in any particular line of research one must have at his disposal, first of all, a good up-to-date reference library. One must wade through many books to arrive at his conclusions, and in the end he will probably find he has but a confused idea of what he has been endeavouring to assimilate.

This takes time. It is a tedious process, and it often means time and money wasted. If any reader doubts, let him try to gather, within a WEEK, accurate records of, say, the exports of cassia lignea, or silk, or any other ONE item, for the past 50 years.

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Mr F. B. Simmons
Miss M. Slade
Mrs E. V. Slight
Mr W. H. Smith
Mr A. W. P. Spiers
Mr J. Stalker
Mr A. W. van de Star
Mr George S oll
Mr H. F. Stoneham
Mr H. P. Starratt
Mr & Mrs W. B. Snyder
Mr C. F. Templeton
Capt F. N. Tyson
Mr & Mrs J. M. Vilde
Miss Warren
Mr W. J. van Wagtendonk
Mr J. W. B. Walker
Mrs I. T. Wearne
Mr R. W. Weymouth
Mr S. T. Williamson
Mr S. Winthrop
Miss M. H. Woodide
Mr G. G. Wood
Mrs H. Woods
Misses A. & D. Woods
Mr D. H. Wythe
Mr A. Tyler Wylandi

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Mrs R. Almond
Dr & Mrs Asger and son
Mr G. Bannerman
Mr W. Budge
Mr F. A. Burbury
Mr & Mrs T. S. Cheng
Mr E. Colebrook
Mr D. Corcoran
Mr T. B Culhane
Mr Finlayson
Mr Chester Frits
Mr E. J. Giles
Mr J. C. Gilling
Mrs Gordon
Mr & Mrs Gregory
Mr & Mrs Hammes and children
Mr G. R. Haywood
Mr P. Hulme
Mr & Mrs Wm. Jackson
Mr B. James
Mr A. P. Jones
Mr P. B. Kincaid
Mr P. H. Lane
Mrs Lishman
Mr D. Matuo
Mrs McAinsh
Mrs McGee
Mr W. Morley
Mr E. A. Neilson
Mr J. A. Newman
Mrs W. C. Passmore
Mr & Mrs C. A. Richardson
Mr K. Sasamatsu
Mr H. M. Sherwin
Mr & Mrs Siefert and family
Mr E. M. Sleigh
Mrs Stewart and children
Mrs Stubbings and daughter
Miss Thompson
Mr E. Thorp
Mr A. L. Todt
Mr & Mrs Underwood
Mr T. Underwood
Mr & Mrs J. W. White

PEAK HOTEL.

Mr D. K. Blair
Mr & Mrs C. T. Breakspear
Mr & Mrs R. A. Cartwright
Mr & Mrs F. W. Cary
Mr & Mrs H. B. L. Dowbiggin
Mrs J. Elmore
Mr Denman Fuller
Mrs Garlick
Mr & Mrs B. A. Hale
Miss Martin
Mr & Mrs H. R. Harling
Mr & Mrs J. C. M. Hurley
Mr F. B. Johnson
Mr & Mrs J. J. Jonckheer
Dr & Mrs Kock
Mr & Mrs A. Lemelet
Mrs Litt
Capt & Mrs H. M. C. Macaulay R.A.M.C.
Mrs G. A. Martin
Miss Martin
Mr R. F. Mattingley
Capt & Mrs Vieria Mathes
Mr & Mrs F. G. Nightingale
Mr T. L. Perkins
Mrs Perrin
Mr & Mrs W. E. Roberts
Miss Skinner
Mr & Mrs V. Findley Smith
Mr & Mrs A. Findley Smith
Lt.-Col. John Ward, M.P.
Mr & Mrs S. E. Wetton
Miss Wetton

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 17th to 23rd December

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water: H'kong Mean Time	High Water: Height	Low Water: H'kong Mean Time	Low Water: Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	17	0 13 a	4 3	m 5 32	0 4
		10 58 a	8 2	4 0 a	5 5
Tues.	18	1 4 a	4 5	m 6 20	0 7
		11 52 a	7 7	4 49 a	3 6
Wed.	19	1 56 a	4 7	m 7 10	1 1
				5 49 a	3 7
Thurs.	20 m	0 53	7 1	m 8 1	1 6
		2 50 a	4 9	7 7 a	3 8
Fri.	21 m	2 3	6 3	m 8 53	2 1
		3 42 a	5 2	8 54 a	3 7
Satur.	22 m	3 23	5 6	m 9 45	2 6
		4 32 a	5 7	10 56 a	3 3
Sun.	23 m	4 52	5 0	m 10 35	3 0
		5 19 a	5 2		

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THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

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For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

1

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REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 18th Dec., 3 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 18th Dec., 3 P.M.
BANGKOK	"HUPEH"	On 18th Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 20th Dec., 3 P.M.

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"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY,	18th Dec., at Noon.
"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY,	21st Dec., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

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STEAMERS.	Leave H'KONG, about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at M'SEILLES, if calling about	Due LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

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VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA ... ... — § INABA MARU, Capt. Higo, 13,500 — MONDAY, 31st Dec., at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... ...

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... ... — § ATSUTA MARU, Capt. Inadzu, 16,000 — SUNDAY, 13th Jan., at 11 A.M.

KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... ... — KIRIN MARU, Capt. Sasaki, 8,000 — TUESDAY, 18th Dec.

KOBE ... ...

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	18,000 ...	WED., 19th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 ...	FRI., 4th Jan.
TENYO MARU	22,000 ...	SAT., 19th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 ...	WED., 23rd Jan.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 ...	SAT., 9th Feb.
PERSIA MARU	9,000 ...	FRI., 22nd Feb.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

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O. S. K.

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(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

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"HAWAII MARU" ... ... WEDNESDAY, 19th Dec., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

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BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintains cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Makassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Kelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy

"SOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY,	20th Dec., at 8 A.M.
"KAIJO MARU"	SUNDAY,	23rd Dec., at 10 A.M.
"JOSHIN MARU"	WEDNESDAY,	26th Dec., at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

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K. YAMASAKI, Manager
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LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	7.30 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. 2.30 P.M. 4.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui Aberdeen, Autau Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow	(Local 7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	Except Saturdays 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	10.00 A.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays	On Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

December 14th.

On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/11⅞
Bank Bills, on demand	2/11⅝
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/-
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/-⅛
Cred.ts, at 4 months' sight	3/1
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/1⅛
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	411½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	416
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	71⅛
Credits at 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	— nom
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	— nom.
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	— nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama.—On demand	137⅛
On Manila.—On demand—Pesos	142
On Singapore.—On demand	126⅞
On Batavia.—On demand	163⅛
On Haiphong.—On demand	1⅛ % pm n.
On Saigon.—On demand	1 % pm n.
On Bangkok.—On demand	51⅛
Sovereign Bank's Buying Rate	$ 6.60 n.
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	$44.20
Bar Silver per oz	42⅞d.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Tuesday, 25th Dec.:—
Christmas Day—Public Holiday.
Tuesday, 1st Jan.:—
New Year Day—Public Holiday.

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,
PRIVATE RESIDENCE AT THE OUTPORTS,
A Comprehensive and Complete Record
of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
Is given in the
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with which is incorporated
THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,
Subscription, paid in advance,
$12 per annum. Postage $2 to any part of the World.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 14TH DECEMBER, 1917.

Stocks.	Paid up Value.	Official Quotation 10.30 A.M.	Closing Quotation.	Last Dividend.
Banks.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai	$125	$600		£2 3/- int. a/c 1917
Insurances.—				
Canton	$50	$300, sales		$25 for 10.5
China Fires	$20	$121, buyers		$9 for 1915
Hongkong Fires	$50	$310		$27 for 1915
North China	$5	T.115, buy.		30% for 1916
Union	$100	s.30, buyers		$60 for 191›
Yangtsze	$50	$205		$21 for 1915
Shipping —				
Douglas S.S. Co.	$50	$79, sellers		$10 for year ending 30·6·17
Canton Steamboats	$15	$18, sellers		$1.25 for 1916
Indo-China Pref.	$5	$33½, buyers		6/- for 1916
Do. Def.	$5	$1.8, buy. $1.9½, sales	$49, buyers	50/- for 1916
Star Ferry Co.	$10	$264		$2.10 for year ending 30·4·17
Refineries.—				
China Sugars	$100	$90, buyers		$12 for 1916
Malabon Sugars	P30	$36, sales		5 Ps. for 1916
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	$50	$91½, buyers	$93½, buy.	$4 and bonus of $2 for 1916
H. and W. Dock Co.	$50	$121, buyers		$2½ int. account 1917
Shanghai Docks	Tls.100	T.73, buyers		Tls. 7½ for year ending 30·4·16
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—				
Central Estates	$100	$90, buyers		$7 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	$50	$90, buyers		$3 for ½ year
Hongkong Lands	$100	$90, buyers		$3½ int. account 1917
Hongkong Land Reclamation	$75	$115		$5.25 for 1916
Humphreys Estates	$10	$5½		50 cents for 1916
Kowloon Lands	$50	$50		$2 for 1916
West Points	$50	$81		$3 int. account 1917
Oils.—				
Langka	G10	Ts. 15		T. 1 for year ending 31·10·16
Shells	$1	112/-, buy.		7/- for 1916
Ural Caspians	$1	30/-		9% for 1915/16
Mining.—				
Kailans	$1	40/-, sellers		1/- int. act. year ending 30·6·17
Raubs	$1	$2¼		None since 1910
Tronoh	$1	26/-		4/- int. account 1916
Cotton Mills.—				
Ewo	Tls. 50	T. 178½, sel.		T. 9 for year ending 31·10·16
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	T.15.50		T.0.90 for year ending 30·11·16
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 50	T. 40, sel.		Tls. 6 for 1913
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 120, sel.		Tls. 6 for year ending 30·6·17
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5	T. 6.80		Nil for 1915
Miscellaneous.—				
China Borneos	$12	$6¼, buyers		60 cents for 1916
China Lights	$5	$3½, buyers		None since 1916
China Providents	$10	$7½, buyers		70 cents for 1916
Dairy Farms	$8	$25, buyers		$2 for year ending 31·7·17
Green Island Cement	$75	$73, sellers		80 cents for 1916
Hongkong Electrics	$10	$48, buyers		$3 for year ending 28·7·17
Hongkong Ices	$25	$150		$2 int. account 1917
Hongkong Ropes	$10	$29½, sellers		$1 int. account 1917
Hongkong Steels	$10	$10, sales		$1 for year ending 31·5·17
Hongkong Trams	$5	$6½, sellers		9% int. account 1917
Peak Trams Old	$10	$32, sellers		7% for year ending do. [30·4·17
Do. New	$1	$0.90, sellers		35 cents for year ending 31·5·17
Steam Laundries	$5	$8, buyers		$1.25 for 1916
Union Waterboats	$7	$12, buyers		70 cents for 1916
Watson & Co.	$10	$5.60, sellers		None since 1914
Wm. Powell, Limited	$7	$6.60, sellers		

Rubbers. (Singapore Currency).	Paid up Value.	Year Ends.	Latest Quotation.	Dividend for Last Year.	Int Div. to Date.
Alor Gajahs	$1	Sept.	$4.45	65 p. c.	40 p. c.
Ayer Panas	$5	Jan.	$11.70	25 p. c.	—
Glenealy	$1	Oct.	$2.50	30 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kedah	$1	April	$4.00	55 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kempas	$2	June	$9.00	40 p. c.	—
Malaka Pindas	$1	Aug.	$2.85	33 p. c.	—
Malakoff	$2	Dec.	$4.50	20 p. c.	15 p. c.
New Serendah	$2	Dec.	$4.60	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Sardycroft	$2	Jan.	$4.50	30 p. c.	12½ p. c.
Tajah	$10	Dec.	$21.00	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London			2 4		

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

Virginia's Best

Sweetness, Coolness, Infinite Satisfaction — a feeling of Supreme Content.

The man who enjoys a Virginia Cigarette and has never Smoked 'Three Castles' has yet to taste perfection.

The "THREE CASTLES" CIGARETTES

"There's no sweeter tobacco comes from Virginia and no better brand than the 'Three Castles'."
THACKERAY—The Virginians.

Save the coupons— they are Valuable

W.D. & H.O. WILLS
Bristol and London.

This advertisement is issued by British American Tobacco Co., Ltd. [18

ELECTRIC CHRISTMAS TREE

WITH COLOURED LIGHTS
AND
COMIC FIGURES.

FOR CHRISTMAS PARTIES.

On hire with wire and plugs complete.

COLOURED LAMPS FOR DECORATIONS.

FANCY ELECTRIC FITTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,
14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. [27

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

CAPITAL (¼ Paid up) ... ... Francs 45,000,000
1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).
Chairman of the Board of Directors } André Berthelot.
General Manager } A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:
PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.
BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH.
Queen's Buildings.
5, Chater Road. Tel. No. 2352.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1917. [685

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th May 1917. [141

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/—	$15,000,000
Silver	$18,500,000
	$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
F. C. Butcher, Esq. E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1917. [9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital	... ...	£1,500,000
Subscribed	... ...	1,125,000
Paid-up	... ...	562,500
Reserve Fund	... ...	300,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES:
Bombay Galle Karachi Penang
Calcutta Hongkong Kota Bhara Rangoon
Colombo Howrah KualaLumpur Shanghai
Delhi Kandy Madras Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN
Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [847

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	... ...	Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up	... ...	" 20,000,000
Reserve Funds	... ...	" 5,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKYO & YOKOHAMA.
FORMOSA—AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKO, KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAIWAN, TAKOW TAMSUI.
CHINA—AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW
OTHERS—BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOMARAJA, SEMARANG AND NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, India, China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.
Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
8, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1917. [509

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital	... ...	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	... ...	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES,
SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anshing, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shasi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Paoting Tungshan, Luanhsien Tsanghsien, Hsingtai. HANGCHOW: Wuchow, Shaohsing Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. KAIFENG: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. TSINAN: Chowtsun, Tsuhsien, Linshi, Lintting, Tsinian, Yihsien, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN: Yunchang. FOOCHOW. CHANGCHUN Kirin, Mukden, Newchwang, Dairen Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Changchun Antung. CANTON KUEIYANG, PEKING Kaolan Sulyuanchang, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.
Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted, loans granted on approved security. Special facilities for Home Exchange.
Hongkong 12th October, 1914. .169

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 10A, Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.